THIS BOOK
MUST NOT BE REMOVED
FROM THE LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

S]
7.442
Adams]
Ref. Only

- 7 MAY 1993

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/reportonlibraryp0000prof

A REPORT

ON

LIBRARY PROVISION & POLICY

BY

PROFESSOR W. G. S. ADAMS

TO THE

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEES

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
NEILL AND COMPANY, LIMITED
EDINBURGH
1915

BIBL.
LONDIN.
UNIV.

CONTENTS

PAGE

REPORT 5

APPENDIX I.

TABLE SHOWING LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1913–14 . . 25

A. England 26
B. Wales 50
C. Scotland 56
D. Ireland 62
E. Summary 68

APPENDIX II.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF CARNEGIE GRANTS TO INCOME FROM LIBRARY RATE 69

APPENDIX III.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO CARNEGIE LIBRARY BENEFACTIONS 77

APPENDIX IV.

EXAMPLES OF OVERBUILDING 93

APPENDIX V.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO THE COATS LIBRARIES IN SCOTLAND 97

NOTE

THE Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, having received from Professor W. G. S. ADAMS a report on Library Policy, and considering that the report would be of interest and value to those who are concerned with the development of Public Libraries in the United Kingdom, have decided to publish those parts of the report which are not of a confidential character. In doing so, however, the Trustees do not commit themselves to the policy or the recommendations which have been submitted for their consideration.

A. L. Hetherington

Secretary,
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

A REPORT ON LIBRARY PROVISION AND POLICY

To the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the Inquiry which I have been making regarding the provision of Free Public Libraries in the United Kingdom. The Inquiry has been directed (*a*) with special reference to the grants made by Mr Carnegie to assist the development of such libraries, and (*b*) with a view to questions of future policy for the consideration of the Trustees.

A large amount of evidence has been collected, and in particular:

(1) A schedule of inquiries was issued to all rate-aided libraries asking for certain important items of information.

The statistical part of this Schedule is summarised in Appendix I.

(2) A special supplementary inquiry was issued to all libraries which had received grants from Mr Carnegie.

A classification of grants in relation to library income from rates, and extracts from the more important correspondence regarding the effects of these grants, are submitted in Appendices II., III., and IV.

(3) A special schedule of inquiry was issued to small rural libraries, established chiefly in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland by the late Mr Coats of Ferguslie, Paisley, and extracts from the more interesting replies are collected in Appendix V. Inquiries have also been made with regard to other experiments in rural library work in the United Kingdom.

(4) Attention has been given to certain proposals relating to special libraries which seem to deserve the early consideration of the Trustees.

In all these inquiries information has been most willingly afforded, and I wish to express my obligation to the public librarians for the assistance which they have given.

In approaching the consideration of the system of grants, and also the question of future policy, it is necessary to have in view the general position of the library movement in the United Kingdom. There are three aspects of this general situation which here deserve particular attention: (1) the growth of free rate-supported libraries

throughout the United Kingdom; (2) the state of the income of these public libraries; and (3) the nature and extent of public library expenditure.

(1) The Growth of Free Rate-Supported Libraries.

The rise of the free rate-supported library dates from the middle of the nineteenth century. But the great growth which has taken place in the number and range of service of these libraries belongs to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century. Apart from the rate-supported libraries, there are a number of very important old-established library institutions, such as those attached to universities, to scientific societies, and to other bodies of learning. There are also other less important libraries which have grown up in connection with local institutions, and which, especially when there were few public rate-supported libraries, have done valuable service. But an inquiry which I have made through the local authorities, as to the extent to which there exist local library facilities other than those provided by rate-supported libraries, indicates that such voluntary provision is now very limited, and may be regarded as a diminishing factor in the library situation. The public rate-supported library has become the main type of library institution, and it is with the system of such libraries that this report is chiefly concerned.

Taking the list of places which have adopted the Public Libraries Acts, the following statement indicates approximately the number of rate-supported libraries established in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland during the following periods:—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1840–1849 . . .	1	..	..	..
1850–1859 . . .	18	..	1	1
1860–1869 . . .	12	1	1	..
1870–1879 . . .	38	5	5	..
1880–1889 . . .	51	5	9	5
1890–1899 . . .	121	17	15	8
1900–1909 . . .	125	29	42	12

In 1885 a Parliamentary return was issued showing, among other particulars, the population of those places which had adopted the Public Library Acts, and the development which has taken place since that year may be seen by comparing the population of the library

districts in 1884 with the population in library districts in 1914 (1911 census), only those districts being included where libraries have been opened :—

	1884 (1881 Census).	1914 (1911 Census).
England	6,218,682	21,103,317
Wales	202,339	938,303
Scotland	305,484	2,403,283
Ireland	237,502	1,245,766
	6,964,007	25,690,669

Remarkable as has thus been the advance in the population which shares in free public library facilities, the fact remains that, the total population of the United Kingdom in 1911 being returned at 45,370,530, not more than 57 per cent. reside within library areas. There is, moreover, a marked contrast between library provision in different parts of the United Kingdom, as may be seen from the following table :—

	Total Population, 1911.	Population in Library Districts.	Percentage of Total Population.
England . .	34,194,205	21,103,317	62
Wales . . .	2,025,202	938,303	46
Scotland . .	4,760,904	2,403,283	50
Ireland . .	4,390,219	1,245,766	28
	45,370,530	25,690,669	

These figures would in themselves suggest what is an outstanding feature of the present situation, the fact that libraries are chiefly in the larger town areas, while the smaller towns and country districts remain to a great extent unprovided for.

The extent, however, to which the towns have been in some measure provided with public library facilities deserves particular notice. Of towns which are returned in the census of 1911 with a population of over 50,000, only three do not appear in the list of places which have adopted the Public Library Acts. If a much lower limit of population is taken, namely, towns of 30,000 and over, only 19 towns out of a total of 222 have not adopted the Acts, though in a few cases nothing has been done beyond adoption. But

even in the case of fair-sized towns under 30,000 a very considerable number have adopted and put into practice the Library Acts. Thus, of 87 towns with between 30,000 and 20,000 inhabitants, 66 have adopted the Acts; of 276 towns between 10,000 and 20,000, 128 have adopted the Acts; of 316 towns with a population between 5000 and 10,000, 98 have adopted the Library Acts; while of 608 smaller towns and urban districts, 113 have adopted the Acts. On the other hand, in the rural districts altogether only 98 parishes have adopted the Library Acts, and of these 76 have put the Acts into operation. It has been estimated that 79 per cent. of the urban population have access to public library facilities, and less than 2·5 per cent. of the rural population.[1] But when further it is remembered that a very considerable number of the libraries in the small towns and parishes are little more than libraries in name, it is plain to how slight an extent the public library movement has reached the smaller towns and the country districts. This is the first aspect of the general situation.

(2) The Annual Income of Rate-Supported Libraries.

The second matter to which attention should be directed is library income. The total income of the free rate-supported libraries has greatly increased in recent years. The following table, based on information furnished by successive Parliamentary Returns[2] on the Public Libraries Acts, shows the growth of library income since 1884:—

	1884.	1889–90.	1910–11.
	£	£	£
England and Wales .	115,911	193,827	726,247
Scotland . . .	5,361	7,746	68,466
Ireland	2,394	4,481	18,005
	123,666	206,054	812,718

These figures require care if they are going to be used strictly. On the one hand, it must be remembered that in the two earlier periods some of the larger towns with old-established libraries, *e.g.* Glasgow and Edinburgh, had not come under the Public Libraries Acts. On the other hand, in the latest Return, 1912, there are several considerable amounts which should not be regarded as library income.

[1] Library Association Annual Meeting, Bournemouth, 1913.

[2] The Returns are 106 (1885), 5 (1890), and 266 (1912).

£700,000 more nearly represents the true library income of to-day. But the broad fact remains that the income of the public libraries, like their number, has at least trebled, if not quadrupled, in the past twenty years.

Further, it will be noted that this increase is due to the income from rates. In the year 1889–90 the library revenue from public rates was returned at £161,696, while in the return for the year 1910–11 the corresponding income amounted to £644,456. The returns received and printed in Appendix I. show a somewhat larger revenue from rates for the year 1913–14, viz. £646,534; but there is evidence, from a comparison of individual figures in 1910–11 and 1913–14, of a considerable number of small reductions in the yield of the rate. Rates for library purposes may, however, include other services, museums, art schools, etc., and special care has therefore to be taken in making strict comparisons. It may be said, however, that the library income as derived from rates approximates £640,000. In addition to this there is a considerable revenue arising partly from endowments, partly from various receipts, which is not less than £60,000, and may be considerably more. In the last Parliamentary Return it is placed as high as £168,262, but, as stated, a scrutiny of the particulars shows that many considerable sums are included which should not be regarded as income. A moderate estimate would regard the true annual income of the libraries from rates and other sources as £700,000.

There is thus a very considerable annual library revenue—mainly derived from public rates. But, apart from the question of the total income, it is important to examine the distribution of income among the libraries. The following table presents a fairly complete analysis of library incomes in the year ending March 31, 1911 :—

Number of Libraries and their Income.

	Under £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £350.	£350 to £500.	£500 to £750.	£750 to £1000.	£1000 to £1500.	£1500 to £3000.	£3000 to £5000.	Over £5000.	
England .	55	50	59	38	35	25	29	45	26	29	391
Wales . .	21	13	6	4	1	2	1	3	1	..	52
Scotland . .	23	15	12	9	5	5	4	2	2	3	80
Ireland .	9	14	4	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	34
Total .	108	92	81	53	41	34	34	51	30	33	557

It will be seen from this return that 200 libraries—considerably more than one-third of the total number of public rate-supported libraries—have an annual income of £200 or less, and that 281 libraries, or approximately half the total number of libraries, have an income of £350 or less.

This question of income is directly and seriously affected by the fact that the public library rate is by statute limited to 1d. in the pound of valuation, except where special authority has been obtained by a local Act of Parliament. Altogether, in 1914, it would appear that 55 library authorities had obtained by special Act the right of imposing higher rates, and in most of these cases higher library rates are to-day levied. But the general rate is the 1d. rate, and in small towns, and above all in the rural districts, where the parish council is the library authority, the yield of the 1d. rate is so small that it is well-nigh impossible to support out of rates an isolated library. For the purpose of library income it is necessary to have in the rural districts larger library areas.

(3) The Nature and Extent of Library Expenditure.

The third feature of the present library system to which I wish to direct attention is the nature and extent of library expenditure. In the Parliamentary Returns of 1885, 1890, and 1912, the total expenditure of public rate-supported libraries was shown, but no particulars were stated which might indicate how far this was incurred respectively on such items as (1) books and binding; (2) periodicals, etc.; (3) salaries; (4) interest on loans; (5) rate charges; (6) upkeep, *e.g.* lighting, heating, and cleaning. Information on these points was asked for in the schedule which I sent out to libraries, and is summarised in Appendix I. It will be seen from this return that in the year 1913–14, £123,399 was spent on books and binding; £40,988 on periodicals; £253,549 on salaries; £76,086 on rents and interest on loans; £16,479 on rate charges; and £142,158 on upkeep, *e.g.* lighting, heating, and cleaning. Complete statistics on these headings have not been received, but these totals may be considered to offer a good approximation.

Now, what stands out as most worthy of note in this information is the expenditure on (*a*) books and periodicals, and (*b*) salaries. The acquisition and use of books and periodicals is the main purpose of a library, and if reference is made to Appendix I., it will be seen how

many libraries have a very meagre annual expenditure on this item. I shall refer again to this matter in connection with the libraries which have received grants from Mr Carnegie.

With regard to the question of salaries, in many cases the income of the library does not admit of employing the services of a trained librarian. But, apart from such cases, there is the fact that in libraries of considerable importance the salary of the librarian is often very low. It is a question of practical importance for the Trustees to consider by what means the status and remuneration of librarians can be improved, as experience shows how vital to the influence and success of the library is the ability of the librarian. The librarian and the books are the two most essential things, and at present they are usually the residual charges on a limited income, to be met after the costs of upkeep, interest, and rates have been paid.

These considerations relating to the general library position have a bearing on the question of the grants made by Mr Carnegie, and on questions of policy which the Trustees may wish to consider.

THE CARNEGIE GRANTS.

With regard to the grants made by Mr Carnegie, the list which has been supplied to me contains 295 grants to rate-supported libraries, amounting to a total sum of £1,768,404.

These grants extend, with few exceptions, over the period from 1897 to 1913, and vary widely in amount, from £400 up to £120,000. As a rule, grants were made strictly for the building and its furnishing. In a few cases grants were given for books, but they are the exception. The policy adopted, so far as I have been able to ascertain, may be briefly stated as follows :—

(1) All grants have been made in aid of local effort. With minor exceptions, these grants have been to a public library authority, the condition being laid down that this authority shall adopt the Library Acts and shall impose the 1d. rate. In certain cases where boroughs had obtained special powers of rating, it has been a stipulation that a higher rate shall be imposed.

(2) Grants have been almost exclusively for library buildings, including, in many but not all cases, furnishing. It has been a practice to require that the local authority will provide a site free of cost. Plans of the building had to be submitted, with estimates of

cost. It has not been the practice, where the actual building exceeded the estimates in the original grants, to provide supplementary grants.

(3) Grants have been definite in amount, and the liability or obligation of Mr Carnegie ceased with the individual grant. Except in two isolated instances, continuing obligations have not been incurred, nor have grants been made by way of endowment, for maintenance, librarianship, or the purchase of books.

With regard to the grants which have been made, it is important to have in view the income capacity of the recipients of the grant, especially as regards revenue from rates. The following summary shows the number and amount of grants to library authorities in relation to their income from rates :—

Libraries with Income from Rates of :	Number.	Total Amount of Grants.	Average Amount of Grants.
		£	£
Not exceeding £50	19	24,188	1,273
Over £50 but not exceeding £100 . .	36	64,584	1,794
,, £100 ,, ,, £200 . .	50	122,782	2,456
,, £200 ,, ,, £350 . .	46	181,511	3,946
,, £350 ,, ,, £500 . .	31	159,031	5,130
,, £500 ,, ,, £750 . .	20	135,670	6,783
,, £750 ,, ,, £1,000 . .	21	156,878	7,470
,, £1,000 ,, ,, £2,000 . .	27	229,604	8,504
,, £2,000 ,, ,, £3,000 . .	11	119,850	10,895
,, £3,000 ,, ,, £5,000 . .	13	163,754	12,596
,, £5,000 ,, ,, £10,000 . .	11	155,709	14,155
,, £10,000	6	248,593	41,432

Further particulars dealing with this important aspect of the grants will be found in Appendix II., which shows in detail, for each library district having received a grant, the amount of the grant, the rate levied, and the annual expenditure in the year 1913–14 on books.

I have drawn attention specially to this last item of expenditure on books because it is one of the best tests of vitality, and the Carnegie libraries, being largely free from building and furnishing charges, should be in a particularly favourable position for the purchase of books.

The following table presents an analysis of the expenditure on books by libraries, with an income from rates of £1000 and under, which have received Carnegie grants:—

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF INCOME FROM LIBRARY RATE TO AMOUNT SPENT ON BOOKS AND BINDING, 1913–14 (TWELVE MONTHS).

Places with Yield of Rate of:	Expenditure on Books and Binding.								
	£10 per Annum and under.	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £75.	£75 to £100.	£100 to £150.	£150 to £200.	Over £200.	Total.
Not exceeding £100 per annum	23	17	7	1	..	1	..	..	49
Over £100 but not exceeding £200 per annum .	5	18	16	4	1	..	..	1	45
Over £200 but not exceeding £350 per annum .	..	3	24	14	2	1	..	..	44
Over £350 but not exceeding £500 per annum .	1	1	5	6	8	7	1	1	30
Over £500 but not exceeding £750 per annum .	..	..	..	1	3	12	2	2	20
Over £750 but not exceeding £1000 per annum .	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	9	21
	29	39	52	26	14	27	9	13	209

It will be seen from this table how few among these libraries spend over £150 on books—a very small sum if a library is to be kept moderately efficient; while 120 libraries have an expenditure on books and binding of not more than £50 per annum.

With regard to the effect of the Carnegie benefactions, it can be stated with confidence that the grants made have had a far-reaching influence on the library movement in the United Kingdom, and have made possible at many centres a development which would not otherwise have come into existence. The Carnegie grants have brought home the idea of the free public library as an important local institution. This in itself has been a great service to the community. Further, from inquiries which have been made widely, there is abundant evidence that, considering the state of library development in the United Kingdom, the policy of grants for buildings, with specified conditions regarding adoption of the Acts, free site, etc., has been wise. Heavy initial expenditure on buildings was a charge which many localities were not prepared to face, whereas, when once such buildings were provided, the authorities were willing to maintain them, and have to a growing extent appreciated their value to the community. The library movement has made great progress in the United Kingdom during the past fifteen years, and there can be no doubt that the Carnegie benefactions have largely

contributed to this result. This is widely and gratefully recognised, and while I direct attention to criticisms which have been offered, always in a friendly spirit, it will not be forgotten that the main fact which stands out is the value of the public service which Mr Carnegie has rendered to the library movement, and through it, to the community.

The chief criticism concerns grants made to centres which have been unwilling or unable to support a library on the scale which Mr Carnegie provided. It may be summed up in the word "over-building." Libraries have, in a number of cases, been provided, involving a scale of expenditure on upkeep which left no sufficient means for the main purpose and object of the library. A number of cases which may be said to illustrate this frequent criticism will be found in Appendix IV. Buildings in several instances costing £10,000 or even larger sums have been erected, the upkeep of which absorbed the greater part of the income from the 1d. rate, leaving a mere pittance, and in some cases not even that, for the purchase of books. In certain instances, where there had previously been a library on smaller premises, the gift of the larger building has ultimately involved a reduction in the expenditure on books. In many cases there is not an adequate income to provide a librarian worthy of the building and competent to create the true library. The criticism thus reduces itself to the error of overbuilding. The suggestion is frequently made that libraries in small towns would have been more truly assisted by smaller buildings and an initial grant in aid of the purchase of books.

CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO FUTURE POLICY.

From the consideration of the grants which have been made I turn to the question of the present situation and future policy.

It will be evident, from what has been said, that the development of the free public library has been very marked in the larger and middle-sized towns, and that Mr Carnegie has done a very great and enduring service to this movement. There is still wide scope for development in the system of town libraries, and there are important centres at which the library movement is seriously backward. It should not be thought, therefore, that the demand for city and large town library buildings has been by any means exhausted. Both for central and branch libraries there are still plenty of possible claims.

But, as a whole, the question of the small towns and country districts and of the large population which is scattered through them deserves first consideration. A great advance is here required, and if this is effected it will react on and assist the library movement in the towns.

The problem of the rural library, however, is very different from the large town library question. The dispersion of population makes common thought and common action difficult. The town is much better organised for initiative than the country. For this reason, on behalf of the rural districts, a clear determination on the line of policy will have to be made. For if the Trustees should wait for applications rather than stepping out to encourage them in directions where needs are not so well voiced, then the town will take precedence of the country. Hitherto, it may be said that the Carnegie policy had only to be that of waiting for and choosing among applications. But, if the rural library policy is to be solved in the near future, a policy of "taking the initiative" will have to be adopted. It is part everywhere of the rural problem that there needs to be an organising centre for the concentrating and directing of rural thought and action.

Further, in this connection there is, as has been indicated, a difficulty arising out of the state of the law. The rural library authority is neither the county council nor the district council, but the parish council. It is only through its parish councils that a rural district area can adopt the Library Acts and impose rates limited to 1d. in the pound of assessment—which, in the system of rating agricultural land, gives a very low yield ; and though parishes may combine, that provision has not been and is not likely to be a remedy. It is evident that, if an effective library system is to be provided for rural areas, a statutory enlargement of the library district must be secured. There has been much thought given by librarians and others in recent years to the rural library question, and there is a very marked consensus of opinion that the administrative county authorities should be empowered to adopt the Library Acts and to impose rates for library purposes. It is therefore very desirable that from the outset every effort should be made to think out a rural library policy capable, sooner or later, of general application. Some districts, owing to circumstances, are not so favourably developed as others. But throughout the object should be to prepare the way for the gradual but certain extension of a national rural library scheme of county rate-supported libraries.

There is a second point on which there is also a growing consensus of opinion, viz. that this rural library system should be closely linked up with the educational institutions in the villages and country districts. It is rightly felt that the most essential matters to secure are a good selection and supply of books, periodicals, etc., and the local care and management of the library by an educated person like the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The school in most cases is felt to be the most suitable centre for the library—though in particular instances a village institute or other rendezvous may be preferable. But the growing connection between the library and the school, and the mutual services of these two institutions, together with the importance of husbanding resources for the purpose of securing the most efficient supply of literature, make the school the "natural" local library centre. At the same time it should not be forgotten that, taking a longer view, there rises before the mind the hope of the school becoming, much more than in the past, the centre of various educational social activities, and, with the school garden, the library, and other associated interests, gaining a new influence in village and country life. This cannot be overlooked in the consideration and framing of a rural library policy.

There is a third consideration which is connected with and arises out of the first and second positions, viz. that the rural library system should be a public State system supported by rates, and, like the educational system, universal; that it should be in close association with, if not under the control of, the county education committee, or other representative educational authority,[1] and that it should radiate from one or more centres, according as the county is large or small. There will be ample room for voluntary organisation and effort within this framework, and a good village and rural library system must depend largely on voluntary co-operative work. But the framework of the system must be strongly knit and must secure especially at the centre a library institution, well equipped, and with expert management and supervision. A new corps of librarians, in the form of county library superintendents, will be required if the movement is to be progressively developed.

There is then a great need and a great opportunity, and the question to be considered is what steps can be taken now to assist

[1] In Scotland, school boards are the educational authorities; in Ireland, committees of the county councils deal with agricultural education and with technical instruction.

the development of the situation. I venture to submit certain suggestions.

It is, I believe, of fundamental importance that the county councils should have the power to become library authorities, and every assistance should be given to the Library Association and others who have been promoting a Bill in Parliament with this object, and with the purpose also of removing the existing restriction of the 1d. rate. But I submit that it is not advisable to delay action in developing rural library work until the desired legislation is secured. The present can be used to demonstrate in certain selected areas what an effective rural library can achieve. In so doing the Trustees will also be helping forward the claim for statutory reform. Such experiments, moreover, should be carried out on a sufficiently large scale, and in different types of districts, so as to constitute co-operative experiments that will command widespread interest. I would suggest that five areas should be selected in different parts of the United Kingdom. In choosing these areas, regard should be had to the fact that there is a library centre with an energetic librarian, and that the education authorities are sympathetic to the carrying out of such a scheme.

In these experimental areas there would be: (1) a central library, from which the books are distributed at regular intervals, and from which also there should be supervision of the whole area. (2) Village libraries, usually placed in the school, with the schoolmaster as librarian. This local library should consist of (*a*) a permanent collection of certain important reference books and standard works; (*b*) a circulating library which would be exchanged each three months, or at such times as may be arranged. Such library facilities would bring a new power and influence into the hands of the teacher in the rural community, and, with the education authorities sympathetic to the movement, there may swiftly be spread through the whole country a public library service the effects of which for good it would be hard to overestimate.

THE COATS LIBRARIES.

In connection with the question of rural libraries, I desire to draw the particular attention of the Trustees to the Coats Libraries in rural districts in Scotland, chiefly in the Highlands and Islands. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there are 150 of the Coats

Libraries in the Islands, viz. 59 in Shetland and Orkney, 33 in Lewis and Harris, 21 in Skye, and 37 scattered over the remaining Islands. There are on the mainland 186 libraries, of which 54 are in Argyllshire, 29 in Ross-shire, 22 in Aberdeen, 17 in Sutherland, 14 in Inverness, 11 in Caithness, 8 in Perth, 7 in Banff, while scattered libraries are to be found also in Nairn, Elgin, Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Renfrew, and Roxburgh. These libraries are placed, almost without exception, in small remote villages, and consist as a rule of a collection of usually about 300 to 600 volumes, presented by the late Mr Coats of Ferguslie, Paisley, on condition that the library was housed free of cost and open free of charge to the public.

A letter of inquiry was sent out to all the libraries, in accordance with a suggestion of Sir John Struthers, and a large number of replies have been received, furnishing much information regarding the condition of these libraries. More than half of the answers indicate that the library is housed in the school; in several places the books are in the parish hall or parish council offices, others are in a room in connection with the church or in the manse, a few in a village recreation room and institute, and here and there the library is the village shop. In one or two places, such as Montrose, where there was already a public library, the Coats grants of books were housed there. One library was given to the soldiers' barracks formerly at Dingwall, now at Fort George.

Regarding the number of books usually given, most places received about 300 or 400 volumes, but in some cases altogether 600 to 700 volumes were given. Several places have also added fresh books to their libraries at their own charge by means of funds raised locally.

There is no doubt that the Coats Libraries have done a great service to many remote rural districts, especially in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The replies from numerous centres show how greatly the gifts have been appreciated, and bear testimony to the educational and recreative value which these libraries have had. From the evidence of the lists of books which many of the centres have supplied, it should also be said that, on the whole, a very fair selection of books has been given, though there is a lack of useful standard works on farming, forestry, navigation, and other matters which are of strong local interest; and the replies show the importance of careful selection, and the danger of supplying books which are not likely to be read in rural districts.

But the great drawback to the Coats Libraries is the fact that, once the favourite books have been read, the use of the library tends to decline. There has been no fresh stream of books to keep up the interest, and any scheme of rural libraries which has to avoid stagnation must provide for a regular renewal of the stock of books. A rural library may have a number of standard and reference works permanently belonging to its collection, but the main attraction of such a library will be the circulation of fresh books. It is this great defect in the system of these small rural libraries which must first be remedied if they are to be revived and developed. Certainly it would be a matter of great regret if, owing to the death of Mr Coats, these libraries should now fall into decay; and the practical question to be faced is, How can these libraries best be made permanent and valuable institutions in the rural districts ?

The question of these Coats Libraries raises, however, a problem of no small importance. It would be easily possible for a body such as the Carnegie Trustees to renew the libraries, to increase their number, and to build up a very useful system of such libraries. But there are two lines of policy which have to be considered.

Is it desirable that these libraries should be maintained on the present basis, by which gifts of books and cases are made, while the upkeep is the only charge placed upon the local centres ? In other words, should a body such as the Carnegie Trustees undertake the duty of bearing all expenses for renewal of books, for central supervision, and for extension of this library system, while local people contribute as a rule nothing beyond the housing of the books and the voluntary service of the librarian ?

The alternative is that an effort should be made from the beginning to secure that the policy, even in the Highlands and Islands, and in other similarly situated districts, shall work towards a library policy such as has been followed throughout the rest of the United Kingdom. It has been hitherto the main plan of Mr Carnegie's library policy to require that the rates should be brought in to the assistance of the library movement. That seems to me to have been a fundamentally sound principle, and one which should not be abandoned, but which should be kept steadily in view. The hope for the permanence of the movement rests in the community feeling more and more clearly that this is a service essential to its well-being, and one which, like the questions of public health and education,

should be freely available to the whole community as part of its civic rights. Therefore, the ultimate aim in view should be that of bringing the districts in which the Coats Libraries exist into line with the other districts which have already accepted a public library policy. While, therefore, for some time to come very limited progress may be made in the way of local contributions, the principle should be extended to the Coats Libraries that grants are in aid of local effort.

There are two further considerations with regard to the immediate development of these libraries. First, in certain districts it will be possible to have a local town library—*e.g.* Stornoway in one case, Lerwick in another—which would act as local exchange and supervision centres. Second, this will not always be possible, and in any case it will be desirable to have one centre which is the head exchange and library, from which also the central direction of the scheme should proceed. For several reasons Dunfermline would, as it seems to me, be a very fitting centre for this purpose.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

A further question which should be taken into account in considering library policy, is the assistance of libraries of a specialised character.

The first case to which I should draw attention is illustrated by the need which is being found for books by study circles connected with the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult Schools, and other groups of organised students. I have been personally in close touch with the development of the Workers' Educational Association, and I am satisfied that one way in which movements of this kind can be greatly helped is by assisting them in connection with the students' book problem. There is at present, in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, a small central library which issues sets of books, including several copies of the same book, to local centres. It is already evident that some much more adequate provision is required to enable working men and women students to get necessary books for their course of systematic study. The books required are, as a rule, far beyond the means of the working student, and it is important that the student should be able to get these books and take them home. Local centres cannot afford to buy these books, nor would it be economic to do so, as the subjects

of study change from year to year in the centre, and the set of books which is available for one centre in one session should be available for another centre in a subsequent session.

The study circle and tutorial class movements, which have been and are rapidly extending, are a very remarkable educational development affecting directly the workers of the country. Apart from the well-known Adult School movement, there are to-day in England and Wales over 3000 students in tutorial classes now affiliated to the Workers' Educational Association. There has thus grown up within ten years what is nothing else than a university of the workers, and this body of men and women, constantly increasing, is destined to exercise a far-reaching influence on the whole well-being of the community. A central lending library, common to the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult School movement, and all other organisations of working men and women which are carrying on systematic study work, would be an institution of great public utility.

Another instance of the need of special library assistance concerns the provision of literature for the blind. In the inquiry which I circulated to librarians, they were asked to furnish information as to whether their libraries provided literature for the blind, and, as will be seen from the details presented in Appendix I., a very considerable number of libraries make such provision. It is, however, generally felt by librarians that the great problem in connection with blind books is that of securing a fresh circulation of books. Blind books take up a large amount of space, and need great care as regards their preservation. Blind readers in any locality quickly exhaust the local supplies. For these reasons the system which finds favour is that of a central library which can circulate books to local libraries for the use of their blind readers. There has long been in existence a very valuable institution known as the National Lending Library for the Blind, the work of which requires expansion, and I am fully convinced that no greater service can be done to blind readers than that of supporting the admirable work which has been done by this institution. With a strong central library of this kind, there is no reason why literature considerably more extensive than that which is already available should not be at the disposal of blind readers, so that the blind in any part of the country may, for a very small cost, enjoy the privileges of a well-stocked library. The Post Office for many years has assisted very materially in this direction

by giving special rates for Braille books, the postal charge being the very small one of 1½d. for 5 lbs.[1] As it is, there are many centres in the country at which fairly good collections of blind books have now been made, and voluntary workers have done valuable service in transcribing into the Braille script many of the more important books for the use of the students. Thus, at Oxford, through the voluntary action of a small group of Braille writers, a large number of valuable standard literary and historical works have been provided. These volumes have been sent at cost of postage to readers in widely scattered parts of the United Kingdom, and have been greatly valued. But this is essentially the work of a national library, and it is by assisting the existing lending library that the greatest service can be done at the present time towards securing a continuous fresh supply of literature for the blind.

A third case of a special library may be cited to illustrate the varied field of assistance which is open to the Trustees. It has been brought to my attention by Mr MacAlister, the Secretary of the Royal Society of Medicine, with its most valuable medical library, that it would be a great benefit, especially to doctors in country districts or poorer town districts, to have available a circulating library providing them with the special literature which they may wish to consult, but which they cannot afford to purchase. It is evident at the present time, with the great development which is taking place in medical science, that it is not easy for the practitioner to keep himself in touch with the literature which is of service to him. Yet, the value of a special library for this purpose would be great, and would react undoubtedly upon the well-being of the community. Technical and scientific literature is expensive, and I understand that it is with such an object in view that there has been established in the United States the Surgeon-General's Library at Washington, which circulates medical books and journals to practitioners throughout the United States.

I have cited these three special cases, and there are others which could be brought forward as illustrating the wide scope of service which there is in the library movement, a field which every year it is undeveloped involves a loss to the community. It seems to me that one of the most sure ways in which the United Kingdom Trust can serve the community, and develop work on lines having a continuity

[1] Very recently the Post Office has made further concessions. The postal rates for the future will be 1d. for 5 lbs. and 2d. for 5–6 lbs.

with the good work already done, is in this direction. If I may say so, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has a special obligation in connection with the library movement. No one to-day should appropriate a field of social service, but, owing to the particular associations which Mr Carnegie's name has with the library movement, it seems desirable to take special forethought that the possibilities of this movement are being considered, and as far as possible realised.

In connection with these special proposals, I desire also to bring to the notice of the Trustees the suggestion that better provision should be made for the higher training of librarians. This is a matter which deserves favourable consideration. Personally, I am of opinion that it is very desirable that the higher training in librarianship should be associated with university institutions, and that the best single centre for such work is in London, though it is also worthy of the consideration of the Trustees whether higher courses in librarianship could be arranged in other important centres, such as Manchester or Liverpool, Glasgow or Edinburgh, Cardiff and Dublin.

A LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

I wish finally to refer to one other matter of particular importance. In view of the wide range and great possibilities of library development, and of the many expert questions which deserve careful and detailed consideration, it is very desirable to have on the subject of library development an advisory committee including men with representative library experience. I am strongly convinced that one of the first steps which should be taken is that of appointing a committee of this order. The more closely the library movement is studied, the more clearly does one see the complexity of the issues and the care which is needed if the highest values are to be realised. If the library movement is to become the national power which it can be, there must be secured the co-operation of the Library Association, of the State Departments of Education and of Agriculture, and of the local government councils.

Personally, I should go even further. The library movement is so closely connected with local national development, that I favour the establishment for each of the countries of the United Kingdom of a small advisory committee on libraries and kindred

questions in connection with this Trust. That would be, I believe, a step of great value. For one of the most essential things in realising the possibilities of library development is an intimate knowledge of national and local arrangements, and a close relation of the library scheme to educational conditions and to the economic characteristics of the several districts. The association of such bodies with the Trustees would bring local experience and suggestion.

The Trustees have now an opportunity of drawing together and focussing representative opinion on the development of the library movement such as has not before been possible. It will be a great service to the community if there is the most complete association of expert knowledge with the power of administrative action, so that in the progress of public library provision, which becomes a matter of increasing importance to every nation both in its recreative side as well as its educational equipment, the United Kingdom may hold a position second to no country. The library movement to-day is rich in possibilities both for town and country. It is always difficult to measure the influence of institutions on the well-being of the community. But it is certain that the love of literature adds greatly to the happiness of each generation, and also that the diffusion of knowledge and the direction of thought which a well-organised library system can promote deeply influence the future progress of the community. Thinking ultimately is that which moves and develops society, and we shall not have a real democracy until we have a well-educated people. With every stimulus to thought which good books bring, and with every development in the organised bodies of working men and women students, the well-being of the workers themselves is being surely and steadily secured. As the leisure of the workers increases, the opportunity for study becomes greater; and, while the more recreative literature should not be neglected, the first call should rather be to provide the best materials of study for those who are becoming the leaders of thought among their fellows. In doing this the Trust will, in one very important direction, be truly fulfilling its end.

W. G. S. ADAMS.

APPENDIX I

TABLE SHOWING LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1913–14

N.B.—* before the name of a place indicates that it has received a building grant or grants from Mr Carnegie.

† before the name of a place indicates that the Library makes provision for the blind.

"1911" in brackets after the name of a place indicates that, in the absence of other information, such statistics as can be obtained from the 1911 Government Library Return have been inserted.

In column 14, the word "Branch" signifies a building containing at least a lending library and news-room.

In column 18, P. denotes provision (nature unspecified).
" S. " " by subscription.
" R. " " by levy of rate.

(The free use of reference library, or the provision of books to persons employed in area but residing outside, *does not* count as provision outside area.)

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
A. ENGLAND.								
BEDFORD:—								
Bedford (*a*) M.B.	39,185	1889	..	..	..	..	..	..
***Luton** M.B.	50,000	1894	1	950	50	1,000	220	80
Total	89,185	..	..	950	50	1,000	220	80
BERKS:—								
†***Reading** C.B.	75,214	1882	1	1,860	222	2,082	481	185
***Maidenhead** M.B.	15,218	1904	1	397	24	421	75	50
***Newbury** M.B.	12,108	1906	1	186	33	219	63	29
Letcomb-Regis (*b*) P.C.	439	1907	..	2	4	6	..	..
Total	102,979	..	..	2,445	283	2,728	619	264
BUCKS:—								
East Claydon P.C.	334	1896	1	7	4	11	3	4
Middle Claydon P.C.	257	1893	1	10	6	16	4	3
Steeple Claydon P.C.	840	1902	1	14	46	60	10	4
Total	1,431	..	..	31	56	87	17	11
CAMBRIDGE:—								
†**Cambridge** (*c*) M.B.	51,562	1853	1⅛	1,703	140	1,843	520	210
Burwell P.C.	2,144	1895	1	32	..	32	6	4
Total	53,706	..	..	1,735	140	1,875	526	214
CHESTER:—								
†***Birkenhead** C.B.	130,832	1856	1	2,680	120	2,800	475	170
†**Chester** C.B.	39,028	1877	1	840	27	867	158	70
†**Dukinfield** M.B.	19,426	1895	1	272	..	272	44	29
†**Hyde** M.B.	33,437	1893	1⅓	700	25	725	150	63
Macclesfield M.B.	34,804	1876	1	414	..	414	83	74
†**Stalybridge** M.B.	26,514	1889	1	455	123	578	75	40
†***Wallasey** M.B.	78,514	1898	1	1,910	280	2,190	580	128
Altrincham U.D.	17,816	1892	1	400	400	800	60	52
Ashton-upon-Mersey (and Sale) U.D.	22,272	1891	1 (*d*)	461	41	502	105	41
Bebington U.D.	11,461	1866	1	140	138	278	35	..
Bowden (*e*) U.D.	3,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
***Ellesmere Port and Whitby** U.D.	10,366	1910	1	200	..	200	15	12
Hale U.D.	8,351	1907	½	145	8	153	30	..
***Knutsford** U.D.	5,760	1904	1	120	10	130	15	23
Middlewich (1911) U.D.	4,910	1890	..	69	6	75	..	..
Nantwich U.D.	7,816	1887	1	97	35	132	35	..
***Neston and Parkgate** U.D.	4,596	1908	1	72	..	72	33	..

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
433	..	..	212	945	..	7	9,112	81,740	S. 10s.	(*a*) Small library in connection with Working Men's Institute supported by the Borough Council.
433	..	..	212	945	..	..	9,112	81,740	..	
800	240	10	366	2,082	2	12	54,410	196,864	S. 2s. 6d.	
170	..	25	101	421	..	3	7,541	55,508	S. 7s. 6d.	
69	15	13	44	233	..	3	3,689	20,681	..	
..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Collection of books in Reading Room.
1,039	255	48	517	2,742	..	..	65,640	273,053	..	
..	..	..	4	11	..	2	3,280	2,690	S.	
6	..	..	5	18	..	1	4,075	350	..	
17	5	1	23	60	..	3	3,859	2,982	S.	
23	5	1	32	89	..	..	11,214	6,022	..	
685	36	..	350	1,801	1	11	58,878	168,498	..	(*c*) Includes Chesterton.
16	..	..	3	29	..	2	500	2,600	..	
701	36	..	353	1,830	..	..	59,378	171,098	..	
1,400	..	155	600	2,800	2	14	71,112	321,008	S. 2s. 6d.	
376	55	..	185	844	..	6	22,788	67,477	..	
114	..	12	82	281	..	2	10,508	17,689	..	
330	..	56	126	725	..	4	13,046	63,341	S.	
181	..	..	9	347	..	3	11,800	27,468	..	
290	..	42	130	577	..	3	15,350	23,701	S.	
916	74	180	339	2,217	3	14	30,477	303,837	..	
333	189	27	135	796	1	7	12,380	54,032	S. 5s. R. ½d.	
215	..	10	62	433	..	5	12,992	47,291	..	(*d*) Sale, 1d.; Ashton-upon-Mersey, ¾d.
84	..	5	..	124	..	2	19,000	16,500	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*e*) Worked in connection with Altrincham.
96	..	..	24	147	..	1	2,139	23,582	P.	
52	30	8	20	140	..	1	3,085	16,210	..	
60	..	..	32	130	..	2	3,195	10,129	S. 5s.	
..	..	..	78	78	..	..	5,160	14,840	..	
75	..	11	..	121	..	2	6,138	15,745	..	
..	..	..	28	61	..	4	3,133	5,983	S.	

Name of Place.		Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
					Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				d.	£	£	£	£	£
CHESTER (*cont.*) :—									
Northwich	U.D.	18,151	1885	1	386	68	454	20	50
***Runcorn**	U.D.	17,354	1882	1	208	38	246	84	30
Winsford	U.D.	10,772	1888	1	160	10	170	8	28
Winnington (*a*)	P.C.	1,503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		506,727	..	..	9,729	1,329	11,058	2,005	810
CORNWALL :—									
Bodmin	M.B.	5,734	1898	1	85	15	100	12	20
Falmouth	M.B.	13,136	1894	1	214	8	222	56	34
Launceston	M.B.	4,117	1900	1	75	55	130	8	17
†**Liskeard**	M.B.	4,371	1896	1	70	40	110	25	25
†**Penzance**	M.B.	13,488	1893	1	230	30	260	55	20
St Ives	M.B.	7,179	1897	1	70	38	108	33	11
†**Truro**	M.B.	11,325	1885	1	145	50	195	20	40
†**Camborne**	U.D.	15,829	1894	1	170	53	223	75	24
Redruth	U.D.	10,815	1894	¾	100	91	191	28	29
Total		85,994	..	..	1,159	380	1,539	312	220
CUMBERLAND :—									
†**Carlisle**	M.B.	46,432	1893	1	1,000	488	1,488	274	99
†***Whitehaven**	M.B.	19,048	1888	1	320	35	355	70	65
***Workington** (*b*)	M.B.	25,369	1889	1	385	459	844	140	51
Arlecdon and Frizington	U.D.	5,184	1891	1	90	..	90	30	..
Aspatria	U.D.	3,450	1902	½	25	1	26	..	..
***Cleator Moor**	U.D.	8,302	1895	1	117	9	126	..	21
***Cockermouth**	U.D.	5,203	1899	1	64	29	93	30	..
Harrington	U.D.	4,340	1899	1	80	..	80	..	..
Millom	U.D.	8,612	1887	1	460	19	479	44	68
†***Penrith**	U.D.	8,973	1878	1	160	21	181	20	45
Papcastle (*c*)	P.C.	556	..	½	8	..	8	..	..
Total		135,469	..	..	2,709	1,061	3,770	608	349
DERBY :—									
†**Derby**	C.B.	123,433	1871	1	2,175	..	2,175 (*d*)	506	160
Chesterfield	M.B.	37,406	1880	1	535	52	587	83	45
Glossop (1911)	M.B.	21,688	1889	..	345	11	356	..	..
***Ilkeston**	M.B.	31,673	1904	1	324	44	368	58 (*e*)	..
Buxton	U.D.	10,025	1889	1	360	64	424	51	50
***Long Eaton**	U.D.	19,215	1906	1	300	27	327	50	39
***New Mills**	U.D.	8,999	1899	1	120	5	125	18	25
***Swadlincote**	U.D.	18,676	1908	1	250	12	262	25	36
Pleasley (1911)	P.C.	2,416	1906	..	40	2	42	..	..
Shirebrook	P.C.	11,116	1890	¼	22	1	23	10	..
Total		284,647	..	..	4,471	218	4,689	801	355

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
175	..	..	118	363	..	3	8,390	34,700	S. 5s.	
80	36	..	12	242	..	2	16,034	36,865	S. 1s.	
119	..	..	19	174	..	2	6,000	8,611	S. 5s.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*) Worked in connection with Northwich.
4,896	384	506	1,999	10,600	..	..	272,727	1,109,009	..	
40	8	..	20	100	..	2	2,800	10,729	S. 1s.	
85	..	..	47	222	..	2	9,900	38,409	S.	
58	..	..	34	117	..	2	4,000	6,657	S. 2s. 6d.	
25	..	..	25	100	..	1	4,000	17,000	S. 2s.	
155	..	..	30	260	..	3	11,500	48,039	..	
40	20	3	15	122	..	1	3,500	10,593	R. 1d.	
100	..	..	35	195	..	2	12,000	24,000	..	
80	..	..	43	222	..	2	5,850	33,050	S. 2s.	
66	..	..	40	163	..	1	7,793	32,598	S.	
649	28	3	289	1,501	..	..	61,343	221,075	..	
570	..	70	475	1,488	..	6	30,300	82,765	S.	
120	..	8	162	425	..	2	11,600	25,030	S. 2s. 6d.	
253	165	46	188	843	..	4	12,662	73,539	S. 5s. R. ½d.	(*b*) Includes Stainburn.
20	..	..	..	50	..	..	2,783	2,848	S.	
5	6	..	12	23	..	1	3,000	6,280	..	
50	..	..	54	125	..	2	4,500	8,054	S. 2s. 6d.	
30	..	2	31	93	..	1	4,355	9,775	..	
12	..	..	63	75	..	3	2,220	7,388	..	
143	72	5	147	479	..	3	8,632	27,228	S.	
95	..	..	20	180	..	2	6,868	14,424	S.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) In connection with Cockermouth.
1,298	243	131	1,152	3,781	..	..	86,920	257,331	..	
666	40	12	624	2,008	..	10	36,746	171,244	..	(*d*) Income also supports Museum.
194	30	..	159	511	..	3	20,164	95,096	S.10s.6d.	
..	..	..	371	371	..	..	5,223	17,556	..	
98	112	38	95	401	..	2	5,099	29,796	S. 5s.	(*e*) Includes newspapers.
176	97	..	49	423	..	3	8,354	35,118	S. 5s.	
175	..	1	62	327	..	2	13,019	36,727	S. 2s.	
47	..	..	34	124	..	1	7,301	15,791	S. 2s. 6d.	
126	..	35	28	250	..	4	8,000	32,300	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	29	29	..	..	406	740	..	
8	..	..	..	18	..	1	1,045	6,240	..	
1,490	279	86	1,451	4,462	..	..	105,357	440,608	..	

Name of Place.		Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
					Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				d.	£	£	£	£	£
DEVON :—									
Devonport	C.B.	81,694	1880	1	1,398	..	1,398	220	100
Exeter	C.B.	48,660	1869	1	1,040	30	1,070(*a*)	185	40
†*Plymouth	C.B.	112,042	1876	1	2,446	54	2,500	500	150
*Bideford	M.B.	9,078	1877	1	90	21	111	..	..
†*Torquay	M.B.	38,772	1907	1	760	58	818	250	60
†Newton Abbott	U.D.	13,712	1904	1	220	20	240	30	20
Moreton-Hampstead	P.C.	1,561	1901	1	28	17	45	..	15
Total		305,519	..	..	5,982	200	6,182	1,185	385
DORSET :—									
Poole (*b*)	M.B.	38,886	1886	1	800	105	905	155	110
Total		38,886	..	..	800	105	905	155	110
DURHAM :—									
†Gateshead	C.B.	116,928	1884	1	1,623	70	1,693	450	90
†South Shields	C.B.	108,649	1873	1	1,600	..	1,600	393	123
†*Sunderland	C.B.	151,162	1860	1	2,730	185	2,915	514	240
†West Hartlepool	C.B.	63,932	1895	1	993	109	1,102	393	95
†Darlington	M.B.	55,633	1885	1	1,230	100	1,330	500	95
*Hartlepool	M.B.	20,618	1896	1	307	..	307	66	47
Stockton-on-Tees	M.B.	52,154	1877	1 (*c*)	1,020	40	1,060	310	110
*Annfield Plain	U.D.	16,552	1908	1	213	27	240	30	33
*Boldon Colliery	P.C.	4,374	1905	1	130	6	136	28	24
Monk Hesleden	P.C.	2,093	1899	1	28	..	28	5	12
Trimdon	P.C.	5,259	1901	..	8	99	107	6	7
Total		597,354	..	..	9,882	636	10,518	2,695	876
ESSEX :—									
†*West Ham	C.B.	289,102	1890	1	5,122	270	5,392	841	390
*Chelmsford	M.B.	18,008	1906	1	412	16	428	93	30
Colchester	M.B.	43,463	1894	1	760	45	805	150	58
*East Ham	M.B.	133,504	1896	1½	3,250	240	3,490	720	155
*Southend-on-Sea	M.B.	62,723	1906	1	1,800	..	1,800	440	100
Barking Town	U.D.	31,302	1889	1	697	182	879	132	60
*Gray's Thurrock	U.D.	15,998	1895	1	209	51	260	30 (*d*)	41
*Ilford	U.D.	78,205	1909	1	1,706	481	2,187	482	60
†*Leyton	U.D.	124,736	1891	1½	3,000	150	3,150	750	180
*Walthamstow	U.D.	124,597	1894	1	1,760	140	1,900	410	70
Total		921,638	..	..	18,716	1,575	20,291	4,048	1,144

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
505	120	30	423	1,398	5	5	27,440	129,150	..	
397	..	88	134	844	..	8	70,935	49,830	S. 5s.	(*a*) Supports also School of Art, Museum, etc.
1,176	..	125	520	2,471	..	15	68,569	404,190	S. 5s.	
..	..	..	95	95	..	..	6,800	..	S.	
370	..	10	90	780	..	4	14,111	114,095	S. 5s.	
132	..	7	61	250	..	2	12,042	41,576	S. 4s.	
11	..	27	..	53	..	2	2,350	No record	..	
2,591	120	287	1,323	5,891	..	..	202,247	738,841	..	
224	..	85	410	984	1	10	13,682	86,178	P.	(*b*) Includes Branksome.
224	..	85	410	984	..	..	13,682	86,178		
600	370	..	100	1,610	..	8	23,870	143,380	..	
655	172	27	330	1,700	..	10	28,330	185,628	S.	
1,500	132	..	529	2,915	3	23	50,740	351,805	S. 5s.	
373	167	..	93	1,121	..	6	20,561	96,670	S. 5s.	
373	50	..	312	1,330	..	7	29,000	183,000	S.	
111	..	5	157	386	..	4	6,860	28,691	..	
322	..	..	163	905	..	5	14,000	74,186	S. 5s.	(*c*) Occasionally only ½d.
100	..	24	25	212	..	1	4,831	30,977	S. 5s. & 1s. 6d.	
26	..	8	47	133	..	..	1,675	4,950	S. 7s. 6d.	
10	..	..	..	27	..	1	1,100	..	..	
78	..	..	17	108	..	3	400	..	..	
4,148	891	64	1,773	10,447	..	..	181,367	1,099,287	..	
2,764	520	..	877	5,392	3	30	85,252	353,865	S. 6s.	
203	26	10	60	422	..	2	9,000	50,000	S.	
340	51	32	169	800	..	5	16,018	88,135	S. 5s.	
1,750	149	..	716	3,490	3	14	39,580	336,500	..	
650	..	50	..	1,240	..	10	16,750	185,477	..	
384	185	..	114	875	..	2	10,000	284,844	..	
122	..	6	75	274	..	2	6,150	41,900	..	(*d*) Binding only.
780	602	..	324	2,248	1	11	20,028	211,440	S. 4s.	
1,153	171	..	896	3,150	2	14	41,717	293,917	..	
730	275	..	415	1,900	1	10	16,694	187,750	..	
8,876	1,979	98	3,646	19,791	..	..	261,189	2,033,828	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
GLOUCESTER:—								
†**Bristol** C.B. . .	357,059	1874	1½	8,771	821	9,592	1,730	502
†**Gloucester** C.B. . .	50,029	1900	1	940	89	1,029	330	61
†**Cheltenham** M.B. . .	48,944	1884	1	1,191	250	1,441	160	65
Stroud U.D. . .	8,772	1887	1	130	98	228	35	40
Total	464,804	..	..	11,032	1,258	12,290	2,255	668
HEREFORD:—								
Hereford M.B. . .	22,568	1871	1	563	256	819	99	69
Leominster (1911) M.B. .	5,737	1892	..	126	49	175	..	..
Ross U.D. . .	4,682	1913	¼	22	30	52	..	12
Colwall P.C. . .	2,010	1898	1	60	..	60	20	23
Total	34,997	..	..	771	335	1,106	119	104
HERTFORD:—								
Hertford M.B. . .	10,384	1855	1	228	10	238	26	15
†***St Albans** M.B. . .	18,132	1882	1	550	35	585	120	40
***Cheshunt** U.D. . .	12,956	1907	1	225	15	240	35	20
Watford U.D. . .	40,939	1871	1	755	153	908	210	64
Total	82,411	..	..	1,758	213	1,971	391	139
KENT:—								
†**Canterbury** C.B. . .	24,628	1858	1½	799	200	999	69	55
†***Bromley** M.B. . .	33,649	1894	1	1,100	207	1,307	325	67
***Chatham** M.B. . .	42,250	1903	1	600	60	660	135	45
***Folkestone** M.B. . .	33,495	1878	1	1,050	109	1,159	198	80
***Gravesend** M.B. . .	28,117	1893	1	550	81	631	120	62
†**Maidstone** M.B. . .	35,477	1890	1½	1,189	232	1,421(*a*)	200(*b*)	..
Queenborough M.B. . .	2,468	1888	1	50	..	50	35(*c*)	..
†***Ramsgate** M.B. . .	29,605	1895	1	604	..	604	100	85
Rochester M.B. . .	31,388	1894	1	150(*d*)	..	150	50	20
Tunbridge Wells (*e*) M.B. .	35,703	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bexley U.D. . .	15,895	1887	1	300	..	300	8	..
***Erith** U.D. . .	27,755	1906	1	665	70	735	107	64
Penge U.D. . .	22,331	1891	1	579	50	629	91	50
***Sevenoaks** U.D. . .	9,183	1905	1	260	30	290	54	38
Sittingbourne (1911) U.D. .	8,382	1887	..	142	37	179	..	..
Tonbridge U.D. . .	14,797	1882	1	280	..	280	..	34
Rainham P.C . .	3,905	1886	1	65	3	68	11	10
Total	399,028	..	..	8,383	1,079	9,462	1,503	610

Expenditure.										
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
4,347	1,453	314	1,660	10,006	9	78	177,091	756,560	S. 5s.	
469	..	16	120	996	..	6	32,161	139,424	S. 5s.	
517	650	13	70	1,475	..	7	38,584	142,000	S. 5s.	
90	..	..	70	235	..	2	6,512	13,477	S. 1s.	
5,423	2,103	343	1,920	12,712	..	..	254,348	1,051,461	..	
408	..	..	244	820	..	5	16,949	64,346	S. 5s.	
..	..	..	199	199	..	..	6,500	3,000	..	
13	17	5	5	52	..	1	1,236	400	..	
22	..	..	..	65	1	2	..	1,216	..	
443	17	5	448	1,136	..	..	24,685	68,962	..	
116	..	15	66	238	..	2	32,547	13,900	S.	
246	..	..	180	586	..	4	8,500	72,138	..	
110	..	15	60	240	..	2	4,426	38,522	S.	
370	64	2	180	890	..	7	22,500	79,377	S. 5s.	
842	64	32	486	1,954	..	..	67,973	203,937	..	
362	288	..	250	1,024	..	5	12,738	47,077	..	
560	..	12	..	964	..	5	27,000	167,609	S.	
315	96	..	..	591	..	3	9,000	92,400	S. 6s.	
479	181	25	196	1,159	..	6	17,471	112,995	S. 4s.	
270	..	15	164	631	..	5	17,000	84,000		
661	52	14	494	1,421	..	4	8,280	59,960	S. 5s.	(*a*) Income also provides for Museum. (*b*) Includes newspapers.
15	..	..	..	50	..	1	1,000	..	..	(*c*) Includes newspapers.
250	..	..	169	604	..	3	8,000	43,020	..	
78	..	..	20	168	..	2	7,228	28,332	..	(*d*) £580 for Museum and Library.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
119	69	10	67	273	2	3	6,800	28,220	S.	(*e*) In course of erection.
330	..	10	224	735	..	4	10,901	72,382	S. 4s.	
258	79	28	103	609	..	4	13,115	60,851	S.	
156	..	..	42	290	..	3	4,600	32,000	S. 5s.	
..	..	..	152	152	..	..	7,175	11,979	..	
123	54	..	67	278	..	2	7,650	13,000	S. 2s. 6d.	
14	28	..	5	68	..	2	2,200	4,607	..	
3,990	847	114	1,953	9,017	..	..	160,158	858,432	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
LANCASTER:—								
†Barrow-in-Furness C.B.	63,775	1882	1	1,355	75	1,430	299	85
†Blackburn C.B.	133,052	1853	1	2,110	100	2,210	530	130
†*Blackpool C.B.	58,376	1880	1	2,200	70	2,270	410	220
†*Bolton C.B.	180,885	1852	2	6,634	350	6,984	1,950	375
Bootle C.B.	69,876	1887	1	1,805	222	2,027	337	100
Burnley C.B. (*d*)	106,000	1914	1	1,600	..	1,600	610	70
†Bury C.B.	58,649	1901	3	3,300	180	3,480	260	120
†*Liverpool C.B.	746,566	1852	2½ (*f*)	41,590	3,069	44,659	4,773	597
†*Manchester C.B.	714,333	1852	1·94	32,183	1,400	33,583	6,391	2,146
†Oldham C.B.	147,495	1885	3	5,821	379	6,200	412	212
†Preston C.B.	117,113	1879	2	3,500	500	4,000	410	142
†*Rochdale (*i*) C.B.	91,437	1872	1¾	3,327	153	3,480	533	153
†*St Helens C.B.	96,551	1872	1¼	1,968	61	2,029	285	160
Salford C.B.	231,380	1849	1·87	7,514	..	7,514	760	460
†*Southport C.B.	51,650	1878	1	2,000	145	2,145	300	126
*Stockport C.B.	108,693	1875	1	1,835	100	1,935	472	198
Warrington C.B.	72,166	1848	1·6	1,810	115	1,925	280	80
†*Wigan C.B.	89,171	1878	2	2,900	191	3,091	460	122
†*Accrington M.B.	45,031	1901	1½	1,210	40	1,250	210	70
†Ashton-under-Lyne M.B.	45,179	1882	1⅝	1,260	209	1,469	230	90
Chorley M.B.	30,317	1899	1	460	40	500	70	56
*Clitheroe M.B.	12,500	1878	1	195	20	215	63	26
†*Colne M.B.	25,693	1894	2 (*l*)	600	40	640	160	44
†*Darwen M.B.	40,344	1871	1·81	1,150	69	1,219	377	68
*Eccles M.B.	41,944	1904	1	726	60	786	150	48
*Haslingden M.B.	18,723	1905	1¼	422	22	444	90	49
*Heywood M.B.	26,698	1874	1	487	30	517	93	61
Lancaster M.B.	41,414	1893	1	800	340	1,140	395	91
Leigh M.B.	44,109	1904	1	700	43	743	165	72
†Middleton M.B.	27,983	1889	1	..	..	..	..	..
*Nelson M.B.	39,485	1889	1	724	68	792	230	55
†*Rawtenstall M.B.	30,516	1906	1¾	760	30	790	230	52
Widnes M.B.	31,544	1887	1	632	18	650	110	67
Audenshaw (*n*) U.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Ashton-in-Makerfield U.D.	21,540	1906	1	393	31	424	54	39
*Atherton U.D.	18,982	1905	1	345	33	378	55	37
*Birkdale (*o*) U.D.	18,001	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Chadderton U.D.	28,305	1905	1	509	15	524	123	59
*Crompton U.D	14.750	1907	1	290	20	310	72	43

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
362	200	..	200	1,146	(*a*)	6	27,660	134,264	..	(*a*) Six school libraries.
820	330	6	380	2,196	(*b*)	10	47,282	210,323	S. 5s.	(*b*) Eight delivery stations, thirty-nine school branches.
680	200	100	..	1,610	(*c*)	11	22,300	192,000	S. 10s.	(*c*) Five reading rooms.
2,050	150	308	2,200	7,033	6	29	133,525	500,428	S. 5s.	
626	573	133	248	2,017	1	9	32,873	133,523	..	
290	..	25	140	1,135	..	4	8,000	10,500	..	(*d*) Only a branch library at present.
850	1,565	70	615	3,480	(*e*) 1	13	24,885	94,539	S.	(*e*) Eighteen school libraries.
9,209	2,540	1,167	6,068	24,354	11	65	349,698	2,268,530	..	(*f*) 2d. library rate. ½d. museum rate.
14,645	3,833(*g*)	..	5,750	32,765	24	234	434,485	2,764,783	..	(*g*) Includes rates.
1,182	1,938	36	..	3,780	1	16	52,000	180,429	S. 2s. 6d.	
600	..	..	2,848(*h*)	4,000	..	22	71,703	147,480	..	(*h*) Museum, Art Gallery, etc.
763	341	..	377	2,167	1	6	63,782	192,329	S. 5s.	(*i*) Income provides for Museum and Art Gallery.
839	120	35	590	2,029	4	14	49,061	246,624	..	
3,884	107	350	1,953	7,514	6	53	95,657	603,204	..	
930	110	..	..	1,466	2	11	32,683	228,861	S.	
650	258	52	305	1,935	1	10	38,296	157,816	..	
846	49	19	588	1,862	(*k*)	5	57,896	110,080	S.	(*k*) Eight delivery stations, twenty-six school branches.
1,072	63	249	383	2,349	2	14	76,289	135,391	S. 7s. 6d. & R. ½d.	
380	..	30	560	1,250	..	9	21,000	101,000	S. 5s.	
385	450	40	205	1,400	..	4	20,409	90,205	S. 5s.	
220	..	10	150	506	..	3	11,830	36,052	S. 5s.	
92	..	20	14	215	..	2	9,322	40,319	S. 1s.	
263	80	15	62	624	..	4	16,262	78,519	..	(*l*) Only 1½d. levied.
385	149	..	284	1,263	(*m*)	6	23,500	88,334	S.	(*m*) Twenty-two school libraries.
357	..	36	195	786	..	7	9,574	92,315	S.	
160	..	..	103	402	..	3	12,300	48,729	..	
185	..	48	77	464	..	3	17,370	40,234	S. 4s.	
217	442	..	68	1,213	..	4	24,178	111,611	S.	
241	85	7	181	751	..	4	15,888	63,017	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9,700	20,516	S. 2s. 6d.	
290	..	65	150	790	..	4	15,000	73,812	S. 5s.	
333	..	29	146	790	..	5	18,400	105,892	S. 5s.	
195	112	..	87	571	..	4	14,288	73,042	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*n*) Worked in connection with Ashton-under-Lyne.
221	..	51	62	427	..	4	5,839	40,292	S. 2s. 6d.	
186	..	5	95	378	..	4	11,000	30,000	S. 4s.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*o*) Connected with Southport.
177	10	4	136	509	..	1	9,000	38,600		
112	..	5	78	310	..	2	8,408	22,671	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
LANCASTER (*cont.*):—								
*Dalton-in-Furness U.D.	10,763	1905	1	298	10	308	44	37
Denton U.D.	16,880	1889	1	280	10	290	60	35
*Failsworth U.D.	15,998	1909	1	287	14	301	51	45
*Farnworth (*a*) U.D.	28,142	1911	1	407	18	425	63	40
Fleetwood U.D.	15,876	1887	1	320	55	375	60	55
*Great Crosby U.D.	12,274	1905	1	363	18	381	40	36
†Hindley U.D.	24,106	1887	1	300	230	530	51	30
Horwich U.D.	16,285	1887	..	40	10	50	30	..
Hurst (*c*) U.D.	7,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ince-in-Makerfield (*d*) U.D.	22,038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Littleborough U.D.	11,697	1901	1	190	..	190	50	25
*Milnrow U.D.	8,584	1907	1	170	27	197	..	..
Moss-side (*e*) U.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Much Woolton (1911) U.D.	4,320	1890	..	32	2	34	..	..
*Newton-in-Makerfield U.D.	18,462	1908	1	275	50	325	44	36
*Radcliffe U.D.	25,692	1907	1	407	50	457	104	50
Rainford U.D.	3,503	1907	(*f*)	..	..	..	..	2
*Royton U.D.	17,069	1907	1	324	36	360	46	37
*St Anne's-on-the-Sea U.D.	9,837	1906	1	395	35	430	57	55
Stretford U.D.	42,496	1893	1	1,248	28	1,276	119	129
Swinton and Pendlebury (*h*) U.D.	30,759	1902	1	450	..	450	20	20
*Tyldesley with Shakerley U.D.	15,582	1909	1	250	69	319	42	29
*Wardle U.D.	4,720	1906	1	72	6	78	15	8
*Waterloo cum Seaforth U.D.	26,396	1898	1	548	149	697	86	76
*Westhoughton U.D.	15,046	1906	1	235	25	260	30	20
*Waterloo (*i*) P.C.	3,966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,148,575	..	..	142,006	9,080	151,086	23,361	7,288
LEICESTER:—								
*Leicester C.B.	227,242	1871	62% of $1\frac{1}{2}$	3,732	268	4,000	850	340
*Loughborough M.B.	22,992	1886	1	388	40	428	78	45
Hinckley U.D.	12,838	1888	1	130	46	176	5	45
*Melton Mowbray U.D.	9,203	1905	1	140	28	168	26	34
Oadby P.C.	2,609	1901	..	5	..	5	5	..
Total	274,884	..	..	4,395	382	4,777	964	464

Expenditure.					Number of Branches	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
96	..	21	87	285	2	1	5,167	18,898	..	
122	..	..	72	289	..	2	5,443	15,051	..	
119	..	..	77	292	..	1	7,422	20,804	P.	
240	..	35	95	473	..	4	6,680	50,168	S. 5s.	(*a*) Figures given represent normal year's account.
120	22(*b*)	..	73	330	..	2	5,588	22,289	..	(*b*) Includes rates.
109	106	40	86	417	..	3	5,688	33,179	S.	
286	48	43	72	530	..	4	8,423	20,500	S.	
20	..	..	..	50	..	1	2,900	6,446	S.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) Connected with Ashton-under-Lyne.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*d*) Connected with Wigan.
58	..	..	45	178	1	3	7,450	22,200	..	
3	..	..	..	3	..	1	5,000	16,729	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*e*) Incorporated in Manchester.
..	..	..	36	36	..	..	3,451	5,684	..	
170	..	14	76	340	..	3	6,220	33,835	S.	
220	..	33	43	450	..	3	9,093	56,693	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	26	28	..	1	600	..	..	(*f*) No separate rate.
100	..	6	63	252	..	2	6,795	28,983	..	
142	..	12	110	376	(*g*)	3	8,451	48,354	..	(*g*) Branch reading room.
470	279	182	97	1,276	2	7	18,620	90,075	..	
..	..	..	..	40	..	2	3,100	7,500	..	(*h*) Library open two nights per week.
183	..	..	51	305	..	3	6,295	35,226	S. 4s.	
30	..	..	20	73	..	1	2,000	6,987	..	
237	16	65	217	697	1	7	11,939	67,181	S. 5s.	
189	..	25	64	328	..	3	6,470	20,000	S.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*i*) In connection with Ashton-under-Lyne.
47,611	14,176	3,391	26,708	122,535	..	..	2,034,138	10,133,046	..	
1,450	300	..	1,060	4,000	6	26	78,000	501,703	..	
150	..	31	100	404	..	2	10,789	62,323	S. 5s.	
65	..	3	50	168	..	2	4,300	10,502	S.	
57	..	17	34	168	..	2	3,200	17,548	..	
..	..	..	..	5	..	2	656	883	..	
1,722	300	51	1,244	4,745	..	..	96,945	592,959	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
LINCOLN:—								
†Grimsby C.B.	74,663	1901	1	1,207	106	1,313	291	93
†*Lincoln C.B.	57,294	1895	1	993	77	1,070	195	70
Boston M.B.	16,679	1904	1	200	30	230	35	35
*Stamford M.B.	9,646	1906	1	151	74	225	48	22
*Gainsborough U.D.	20,589	1905	1	280	30	310	60	35
*Scunthorpe U.D.	10,170	1904	1	179	43	222	20	36
*Ashby P.C.	3,237	1906	1	80	12	92	(*a*) 7	14
Total	192,278	..	..	3,090	372	3,462	656	305
LONDON:—								
†Battersea Met.B.	167,793	1887	1	4,000	200	4,200	920	180
Bermondsey Met.B.	125,960	1891	1	3,682	242	3,924	480	209
Camberwell (1911) Met.B.	261,357	1890	..	5,320	384	5,704	..	..
Chelsea Met.B.	66,404	1887	1	3,675	132	3,807	820	125
*Deptford (*b*) Met.B.	109,498	1905	1	2,500	100	2,600	130	50
Finsbury Met.B.	87,976	1888	1	1,975	56	2,031	310	113
†*Fulham Met.B.	153,325	1887	1	3,500	120	3,620	835	200
†*Greenwich Met.B.	95,977	1905	1	2,517	115	2,632	910	200
†*Hackney Met.B.	222,587	1908	1	4,806	400	5,206	1,833	200
†*Hammersmith Met.B.	121,603	1890	1	3,380	170	3,550	597	284
†Hampstead Met.B.	85,510	1894	1	4,325	184	4,509	675	255
†Holborn Met.B.	49,357	1892	$\frac{3}{4}$	2,974	597	3,571	387	120
†*Islington Met.B.	327,403	1906	1	7,666	780	8,446	1,404	296
†Kensington Met.B.	172,402	1887	$\frac{1}{2}$	6,190	174	6,364	1,117	307
*Lambeth Met.B.	298,126	1886	1	7,450	430	7,880	980	500
*Lewisham Met.B.	160,843	1892	1	4,400	400	4,800	694	403
Paddington (*c*) Met.B.	16,112	1888	1	240	332	572	70	64
†*Poplar Met.B.	162,442	1892	1	3,086	175	3,261	344	202
*St Pancras (*e*) Met.B.	218,453	1906	..	1,400	363	1,763	195	65
Shoreditch Met.B.	111,463	1893	1 (*f*)	2,673	302	2,975	424	162
*Southwark Met.B.	191,907	1893	1	4,952	664	5,616	356	290
†*Stepney (four district libraries) Met.B.	279,804	1892	1	5,700	100	5,800	(*g*) 1,200	..
*Stoke Newington Met.B.	50,683	1890	1	1,366	530	1,896	395	85
Wandsworth Met.B.	92,376	1885	1	2,116	143	2,259	549	213
Including:—								
Putney	28,242	1887	1	1,132	56	1,188	410	85
Streatham, Balham, Tooting	132,163	1891	1	3,680	275	3,955	975	235
Clapham	60,000	1887	1	1,510	90	1,600	495	115
Westminster (four district libraries) Met.B.	160,277	1857	·45	12,000	400	12,400	1,750	500
*Woolwich Met.B.	121,403	1896	1	3,275	223	3,498	545	170
Total	4,131,446	..	..	111,490	8,137	119,627	19,800	5,628

Expenditure.					Number of Branches	Number of Staff	Number of Volumes	Annual Issue	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
515	168	13	222	1,302	..	9	20,569	133,386	S. 10s.	
354	..	23	..	642	..	6	15,926	104,229	..	
90	50	..	20	230	..	2	6,700	33,000	S.	
70	..	8	86	234	..	2	4,972	42,566	S. 5s.	
150	5	16	43	309	..	3	4,600	44,300	S. 2s. 6d.	
104	..	7	61	228	..	1	3,055	15,720	S.	
42	..	..	45	108	..	1	1,540	7,684	S.	(*a*) Met by subscription.
1,325	223	67	477	3,053	..	..	57,362	380,885	..	
1,500	510	..	1,300	4,410	2	15	61,000	438,938	..	
1,657	927	70	710	4,053	2	18	45,646	163,561	..	
..	..	..	5,619	5,619	..	..	68,531	560,893	..	
1,454	880	75	426	3,780	..	14	64,062	262,713	..	
400	..	6	100	686	1	13	35,500	112,316	..	(*b*) Central library
910	413	12	277	2,035	2	13	36,061	183,559	S. 7s. 6d.	not yet open.
1,932	123	..	530	3,620	2	22	46,556	442,272	S. 7s. 6d.	
1,062	..	..	289	2,461	1	8	37,060	179,942	..	
2,228	140	..	805	5,206	3	30	56,634	501,715	S.	
1,707	313	..	718	3,619	3	19	48,758	343,587	S.	
1,854	693	..	1,007	4,484	4	20	67,173	416,680	..	
1,355	674	160	409	3,105	1	15	28,302	131,825	..	
3,145	842	317	782	6,786	2	33	80,862	942,795	S. 7s. 6d.	
2,754	458	31	1,372	6,039	2	18	73,902	243,486	..	
3,600	..	85	2,700	7,865	5	35	143,913	723,920	S. 5s.	
2,067	386	28	..	3,578	5	27	71,616	570,844	..	(*c*) Queen's Park
380	335	10	167	1,026	..	6	12,108	68,384	..	ward only.
1,467	594	49(*d*)	556	3,212	3	21	39,967	229,491	S.	(*d*) Taxes and insurance.
607	670	..	226	1,763	..	6	13,360	70,000	S. 10s.	(*e*) Branch library only.
1,232	546	47	689	3,100	1	14	50,828	196,013	S. 5s.	(*f*) Full rate only
2,017	1,444	31	1,807	5,945	4	32	92,240	412,048	..	levied for half-year.
2,390	..	1,560(*h*)	150	5,300	..	34	72,000	283,911	..	(*g*) Includes news-
753	288	..	372	1,893	..	9	39,872	140,388	S.	papers and peri-
1,025	33	6	356	2,182	2	14	34,172	195,217	..	odicals.
460	..	..	243	1,198	..	5	17,049	96,464	..	(*h*) Includes rents and loans.
1,848	325	..	572	3,955	..	21	52,217	514,391	..	
608	128	..	254	1,600	..	7	20,182	165,113	..	
4,700	2,275	655	2,500	12,380	..	38	127,000	529,000	..	
1,232	743	..	808	3,498	(*i*)1	22	53,709	285,769	S. 10s.	(*i*) Three central libraries.
46,344	13,740	3,142	25,744	114,398	..	..	1,590,280	9,405,235	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
MIDDLESEX :—								
†Ealing M.B.	61,235	1883	1	2,100	135	2,235	327	142
Hornsey M.B.	84,592	1899	1	2,790	205	2,995	340	74
Acton U.D.	57,523	1900	·9	1,440	60	1,500	290	72
*Brentford U.D.	16,584	1890	1	412	25	437	16	46
Chiswick U.D.	38,705	1890	1	1,055	50	1,105	254	74
Edmonton U.D.	64,820	1893	1	850	30	880	169	58
*Enfield U.D.	56,344	1894	1	930	60	990	238	55
Hampton U.D.	9,221	1900	(*a*)	370	..	370	15	50
*Hanwell U.D.	19,131	1905	1	322	66	388	64	26
†*Heston and Isleworth U.D.	43,316	1905	1	800	100	900	195	62
*Southall Norwood U.D.	26,327	1905	1	440	20	460	85	26
*Teddington U.D.	17,840	1902	1	400	35	435	40	50
*Tottenham U.D.	137,457	1896	1	2,100	81	2,181	406	124
*Twickenham U.D.	29,374	1882	1	717	122	839	184	44
†Willesden (*b*) U.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Kilburn	158,863	1894	1	825	80	905	140	70
*Willesden Green		1894	1	850	100	950	130	60
*Harlesden		1894	1	910	93	1,003	207	70
*Kensal Rise		1897	1	850	100	950	220	55
*Wood Green U.D.	49,372	1892	1	1,117	138	1,255	376	70
Total	870,704	..	..	19,278	1,500	20,778	3,696	1,228
NORFOLK :—								
†*Great Yarmouth C.B.	55,808	1886	1½	1,500	90	1 590	345	123
†Norwich C.B.	121,478	1857	1	1,770	50	1,820	410	110
*Kings Lynn M.B.	20,201	1905	1	341	42	383	55	42
Costessey P.C.	895	1897	1	12	..	12	6	3
Total	198,382	..	..	3,623	182	3,805	816	278
NORTHAMPTON :—								
†*Northampton C.B.	90,076	1876	1	1,667	199	1,866	600	100
*Kettering U.D.	29,972	1896	1½ (*c*)	477	62	539	109	54
Rothwell U.D.	4,416	1896	1	72	26	98	10	15
*Rushden U.D.	13,354	1905	1	140	17	157	32	25
†Wellingborough U.D.	19,758	1901	1	248	14	262	70	44
*Irchester P.C.	2,224	1909	1	48	4	52	8	8
Total	159,800	..	..	2,652	322	2,974	829	246
NORTHUMBERLAND :—								
†*Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B.	266,671	1880	1½	9,700	900	10,600	2,042	351
†Tynemouth C.B.	58,822	1869	1	1,000	30	1,030	145	89
Total	325.493	...	..	10,700	930	11,630	2,187	440

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
930	305	35	276	2,015	1	10	20,700	215,695	..	
1,115	831	52	446	2,858	2	18	33,755	262,155	S. 7s. 6d.	
640	290	80	165	1,537	..	6	16,186	153,986	..	
268	..	42	54	426	..	3	22,000	34,632	S. 2s. 6d.	
400	60	57	300	1,145	..	5	15,173	156,750	S.	
373	126	49	199	974	..	5	11,795	94,212	..	
533	..	28	136	990	1	8	21,543	142,205	S. 7s. 6d.	
130	..	..	..	195	1	2	1,558	6,380	..	(*a*) No special rate.
158	..	19	110	377	..	3	5,981	71,008	S.	
390	53	56	144	900	1	5	10,961	100,339	..	
240	..	30	50	431	..	3	6,500	52,802	S. 5s.	
246	..	4	53	393	..	3	6,319	48,343	S.	
770	247	123	511	2,181	2	17	24,513	163,927	S.	
410	..	45	153	836	..	6	13,633	101,945	S.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) No central library. Four district libraries have complete autonomy.
303	127	..	234	874	..	5	14,667	79,275	S.	
320	178	..	262	950	..	5	19,201	96,050	..	
342	182	..	203	1,004	..	5	16,782	95,201	S. 2s. 6d.	
320	94	..	261	950	..	5	12,450	83,056	..	
552	..	20	152	1,170	..	9	13,393	182,895	..	
8,440	2,493	640	3,709	20,206	..	..	287,110	2,140,856	..	
732	139	19	50	1,408	1	11	32,058	137,787	S. 5s.	
730	93	70	407	1,820	..	10	41,200	113,067	S. 5s.	
215	..	..	65	377	..	4	15,200	42,681	S. 5s.	
2	..	..	1	12	..	1	1,000	450	..	
1,679	232	89	523	3,617	..	..	89,458	293,985	..	
600	..	..	550	1,850	..	9	36,578	303,557	S. 5s.	
210	..	50	116	539	..	4	11,519	90,716	S. 5s.	(*c*) Fraction over 1d. levied.
52	..	..	21	98	..	1	4,850	15,318	S.	
70	..	..	30	157	..	..	4,000	14,000	..	
76	78	6	30	304	..	1	4,217	26,220	S.	
26	..	..	10	52	..	1	715	3,378	S.	
1,034	78	56	757	3,000	..	..	61,879	453,189	..	
3,765	1,811	248	2,114	10,331	4	37	172,000	592,000	..	
453	88	..	260	1,035	..	9	28,633	176,009	S.	
4,218	1,899	248	2,374	11,366	..	..	200,633	768,009	..	

Name of Place.		Population in 1911	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
					Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				d.	£	£	£	£	£
NOTTINGHAM:—									
†Nottingham	C.B.	259,904	1868	1	4,650	2,000	6,650	1,754 (*a*)	..
*Mansfield	M.B.	36,897	1890	1	460	20	480	138	80
Newark	M.B.	16,412	1883	1	305	240	545	140	60
*Arnold	U.D.	11,147	1906	1	100	15	115	10	21
*Carlton	U.D.	15,585	1888	1	145	..	145	35	28
Hucknall Torkard	U.D.	15,870	1884	..	144	55	199	25	13
*Huthwaite	U.D.	5,231	1913	1	73	..	73	17	15
Sutton-in-Ashfield	U.D.	21,707	1897	1	180	5	185	15	28
Worksop	U.D.	20,387	1895	1	219	..	219	12	29
*Stapleford	P.C.	7,789	1906	1	82	..	82	28 (*c*)	..
Total		410,929	..	..	6,358	2,335	8,693	2,174	274
OXFORD:—									
†Oxford	C.B.	53,049	1854	1	1,700	60	1,760	285	105
Caversham (*e*)	U.D.	9,858	1907	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		62,907	..	..	1,700	60	1,760	285	105
THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH:—									
†*Peterborough	M.B.	33,578	1891	1	604	30	634	130	65
Total		33,578	..	..	604	30	634	130	65
RUTLAND:—									
Cottesmore (*f*)	P.C.	459	1903	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SALOP:—									
Oswestry	M.B.	9,991	1870	1	225	25	250	35	33
Shrewsbury	M.B.	29,389	1882	1	550	52	602	72	57
Wellington	U.D.	7,820	1904	1	140	5	145	54 (*g*)	..
Whitchurch	U.D.	5,757	1902	1	97	58	155	20	20
Total		52,957	..	..	1,012	140	1,152	181	110
SOMERSET:—									
Bath (*h*)	C.B.	69,173	1900	½	783	200	983 (*i*)	102	..
*Bridgwater	M.B.	16,802	1860	1	250	25	275	20	43
†*Taunton	M.B.	22,563	1904	1	415	40	455	60	50
Radstock	U.D.	3,691	1887	¾	40	..	40	10	24
Weston-super-Mare	U.D.	23,235	1890	1	540	60	600	37	30
Total		135,464	..	..	2,028	325	2,353	229	147

Expenditure.										
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
2,299	..	..	2,548	6,601	6 (*b*)	31	145,797	569,146	..	(*a*) Includes newspapers.
125	..	..	137	480	1	3	6,700	56,793	S.	
246	..	..	99	545	..	3	11,059	69,722	S. 2s. 6d.	(*b*) Six reading rooms.
59	..	..	25	115	..	3	3,700	3,912	..	
37	..	..	45	145	..	1	3,600	10,807	..	
72	..	..	..	110	..	1	5,609	7,887	S.	
32	..	..	20	84	..	1	1,050	11,344	S.	
90	..	7	40	180	..	1	2,250	9,676	..	
60	94	..	40	235	..	1	4,430	13,795	S. 5s.	
20	15	..	22	85	..	2	3,308	7,356	S.	(*c*) Includes newspapers.
3,040	109	7	2,976	8,580	..	..	187,503	760,438	..	
525	300 (*d*)	..	361	1,576	..	8	23,997	105,212	..	(*d*) Includes rates.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*e*) Included in Reading.
525	300	..	361	1,576	..	..	23,997	105,212	..	
232	62	..	145	634	..	3	17,745	141,664	S. 5s.	
232	62	..	145	634	..	..	17,745	141,664	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*f*) Acts adopted, but library supported by subscriptions.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
145	..	..	30	243	..	2	13,100	32,866	S. 5s.	
213	..	27	250	619	..	4	16,069	62,095	..	
65	..	8	17	144	..	1	3,800	18,000	S. 5s.	(*g*) Includes newspapers.
65	..	15	15	135	..	2	2,620	10,429	S. 3s.	
488	...	50	312	1,141	..	..	35,589	123,390	..	
208	..	74	82	466	1	2	11,600	..	..	(*h*) Small reference library only.
120	..	20	72	275	..	2	5,544	18,162	S. 5s.	
225	..	32	..	367	..	4	10,446	60,049	S. 5s.	(*i*) Supports Art Gallery also.
6	..	..	..	40	..	..	1,165	..	S. 4s.	
294	134	..	120	615	..	5	15,178	33,857	P.	
853	134	126	274	1,763	..	..	43,933	112,068	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspaper and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
SOUTHAMPTON :—								
†*Bournemouth C.B.	78,677	1895	1	3,000	375	3,375	650	250
†*Portsmouth C.B.	231,165	1882	1	4,200	98	4,298	831	365
†Southampton C.B.	119,039	1889	1	2,530	25	2,555	400	130
Andover M.B.	7,596	1897	1	130	63	193	22	34
Winchester M.B.	23,380	1854	1	474	30	504	40	55
Gosport and Alverstoke U.D.	33,301	1890	1	520	..	520	67	36
Sheet P.C.	635	1896	1	15	1	16	5	9
Total	493,793	..	..	10,869	592	11,461	2,015	879
STAFFORD :—								
Burton-upon-Trent C.B.	48,275	1894	¾	675	169	844	156	92
Smethwick C.B.	70,694	1877	1	1,100	259	1,359	190	110
†Stoke-on-Trent C.B.	234,553	1878	1	500	..	500	125	70
*Fenton (*c*)	..	1906	1	435	50	485	110	45
Hanley (*c*)	..	1887	1	960	22	982	150	108
†*Walsall C.B.	92,130	1859	1½	1,442	38	1,480	350	162
*West Bromwich C.B.	68,345	1874	1	875	125	1,000	125	110
Wolverhampton C.B.	95,333	1869	1 1/12	1,800	246	2,046	377	190
Lichfield M.B.	8,616	1857	(*g*)	155	91	246	26(*h*)	..
Newcastle-under-Lyne M.B.	20,201	1891	1	247	50	297	62	40
*Stafford M.B.	23,385	1884	1	350	50	400	80	42
*Tamworth M.B.	7,738	1881	1	112	10	122	15	25
*Wednesbury M.B.	28,108	1878	1	375	7	382	31	35
Bilston U.D.	25,681	1872	½	137	35	172	38	43
*Brierley Hill U.D.	12,264	1877	1	133	5	138	30	31
†Darlaston U.D.	17,107	1887	1	130	13	143	47	30
Kidsgrove (*i*) U.D.	9,012	1898	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leek U.D.	16,665	1884	1	248	155	403	50	45
*Rowley Regis U.D.	37,000	1909	1	309	25	334	40	36
*Tipton U.D.	31,763	1906	1	300	25	325	57	28
Willenhall U.D.	18,858	1875	1	182	87	269	50	40
Great Wyrley (*k*) P.C.	1,953	1898	¾	15	..	15	5	..
Total	867,681	..	..	10,480	1,462	11,942	2,114	1,282
SUFFOLK :—								
†Ipswich C.B.	73,939	1887	1 (*l*)	1,030	60	1,090	260	55
*Lowestoft M.B.	33,780	1906	1	550	50	600	140	50
Cratfield (1911) (*m*) P.C.	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shotley (1911) (*n*) P.C.	2,243	1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	110,349	..	..	1,580	110	1,690	400	105

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
1,311	622	118	424	3,375	4	21	50,348	344,208	S.	
1,398	750	191	938	4,473	3	29	88,629	351,792	S. 4s.	
787	600	55	434	2,406	1	7	26,000	233,939	..	
45	..	21	41	163	..	1	2,446	7,069	..	
250	65	..	95	505	..	6	..	..	..	
165	130	27	70	495	..	3	10,800	53,688	S. 5s.	
3	..	..	..	17	..	1	750	1,250	S.	
3,959	2,167	412	2,002	11,434	..	..	178,973	991,946	..	
359	37	10	278	932	..	3	13,791	61,500	..	(*a*) Three reading rooms.
417	270	49	323	1,359	(*a*)	9	15,150	111,976	..	
163	60 (*b*)	..	130	548	..	3	9,000	43,000	S.	(*b*) Includes rates.
106	..	..	224	485	..	4	6,384	49,662	S.	(*c*) Incorporated with Stoke-on-Trent.
470	44	10	200	982	(*d*)	6	18,984	109,000	S.	(*d*) One branch reading room.
525	73	126	244	1,480	(*e*)	6	23,347	103,840	S. 7s. 6d.	(*e*) Three reading rooms.
400	..	25	340	1,000	..	5	16,264	76,729	S.	
510	416	126	428	2,047	(*f*)	10	44,000	137,000	R. 5s.	(*f*) Two reading rooms.
55	..	27	181	289	1	3	500	1,100	..	
113	..	..	..	215	..	3	9,305	55,158	S. 2s. 6d.	(*g*) No separate rate.
150	..	..	80	352	..	3	11,700	52,500	S. 6s.	
35	..	..	45	120	..	2	4,396	3,353	S. 5s.	(*h*) Includes newspapers.
195	..	..	121	382	..	3	12,685	91,659	..	
39	..	..	28	148	..	1	8,100	23,180	..	
30	40	..	6	137	..	1	3,664	5,275	P.	
27	..	20	46	170	..	1	7,000	16,480	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*i*) Reading room supported out of General District Rate (£20).
125	..	..	90	310	..	3	15,073	28,930	P.	
167	..	4	79	326	2	3	6,590	24,889	S. 2s.	
146	..	..	70	301	1	2	6,816	26,307	..	
109	..	16	50	265	..	3	5,600	16,660	S. 2s. 6d.	
4	6	..	..	15	..	4	500	1,650	P.	(*k*) Three delivery stations only.
4,145	946	413	2,963	11,863	..	..	238,849	1,039,848	..	
510	100	33	140	1,098	2	6	43,000	134,096	..	(*l*) $\frac{3}{4}$d. allocated to library.
235	..	..	75	500	..	4	12,000	71,000	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	50	..	(*m*) Books kept in P.C. room.
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	500	670	..	(*n*) Small library (500 vols.) in reading room supported by Parish Council.
745	100	33	217	1,600	..	..	55,700	205,816	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
SURREY:—								
Croydon C.B.	169,559	1888	1	4,081	382	4,463	1,015	125
***Kingston-upon-Thames** M.B.	39,977	1882	1½	1,290	93	1,383	329	85
Richmond M.B.	33,223	1881	1	1,254	64	1,318	210	87
†Wimbledon M.B.	54,876	1886	1	1,850	68	1,918	462	84
Total	297,635	..	..	8,475	607	9,082	2,016	381
SUSSEX:—								
†Brighton C.B.	131,250	1873	3 (*b*)	9,845	689	10,534	1,000	180
Hastings (1911) C.B.	61,146	1881	..	210	6	216	..	..
†*Eastbourne M.B.	52,544	1896	⅝	1,534	148	1,682	295	98
†*Hove M.B.	42,173	1891	1	1,598	76	1,674	414	100
Lewes M.B.	10,972	1897	1	235	5	240	28	33
***Worthing** M.B.	30,308	1896	1	682	168	850	135	45
Cuckfield (1911) U.D.	1,899	1900	..	45	3	48	..	..
***Littlehampton** U.D.	8,351	1906	1	190	10	200	20	27
Slaugham P.C.	1,603	1904	½	16	..	16	14	..
Total	340,246	..	..	14,355	1,105	15,460	1,906	483
WARWICK:—								
†*Birmingham (*d*) C.B.	783,120	1861	(*e*)	21,726	1,549	23,275	4,807	1,525
***Coventry** C.B.	106,377	1868	1¾	3,200	250	3,450	900	240
†Leamington M.B.	26,713	1857	1½	1,101	45	1,146	117	66
Nuneaton M.B.	37,073	1899	1	580	21	601	126	73
***Stratford-on-Avon** M.B.	8,532	1905	1	174	81	255	54	25
Warwick M.B.	11,858	1866	1	266	10	276	83	43
Rugby U.D.	21,762	1891	1	529	170	699	151	78
Total	995,435	..	..	27,576	2,126	29,702	6,238	2,050
WESTMORLAND:—								
***Kendal** M.B.	14,033	1891	1	275	283	558	124	67
Kirkby Lonsdale (*g*) U.D.	1,524	1903	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15,557	..	..	275	283	558	124	67
WIGHT, ISLE OF:—								
***Sandown** U.D.	5,551	1905	1	140	13	153	4	16
Total	5,551	..	..	140	13	153	4	16
WILTS:—								
***Calne** M.B.	3,539	1905	1	46	32	78	9	16
†*Salisbury M.B.	21,217	1890	1	474	28	502	129	41
Total	24,756	..	..	520	60	580	138	57

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
1,615	497	33	1,207	4,492	2	20	73,258	(*a*)538,698	S. 7s. 6d.	(*a*) Excluding issue from school libraries (under Education Committee).
532	286	9	257	1,498	..	7	18,295	101,822	S.	
603	153	7	241	1,301	..	8	36,545	92,760	S.	
633	399	16	311	1,905	..	8	25,000	164,446	..	
3,383	1,335	65	2,016	9,196	..	..	153,098	897,726	..	
2,900	3,330	288	3,066	10,764	..	40	82,063	518,801	..	(*b*) Supports library, museum, and art galleries.
..	..	..	197	197	..	..	10,000	9,700	..	
559	438	10	282	1,682	1	8	19,788	206,500	..	
590	225	2	400	1,731	..	10	26,000	177,408	S.	
89	..	14	72	236	..	2	11,000	1,810	S. 5s.	
402	106	23	139	850	..	8	16,558	136,526	..	
..	..	..	46	46	..	..	2,780	7,200	..	
95	..	..	50	192	..	2	3,285	24,954	S. 5s. and 2s. 6d.	
2	..	..	..	16	(*c*)	1	400	..	..	(*c*) Three reading rooms.
4,637	4,099	337	4,252	15,714	..	..	171,874	1,082,899	..	
9,053	4,599(*f*)	...	4,032	24,016	22	162	445,675	2,217,563	..	(*d*) Includes—
1,400	350	25	535	3,450	3	17	75,500	290,353	S. 2s. 6d.	(1) Handsworth.
319	452	29	165	1,148	..	3	24,847	59,762	S. 7s. 6d.	(2) Aston Manor.
160	153	18	157	687	2	4	5,000	47,948	..	(3) Erdington.
131	..	7	37	254	..	3	7,266	37,186	S.	(4) King's Norton.
100	..	..	49	275	..	1	10,000	26,879	S. 5s.	(5) King's Heath.
253	90	8	136	716	..	4	9,800	59,892	S. 5s.	(*e*) No limit.
11,416	5,644	87	5,111	30,546	..	..	578,088	2,739,583	..	(*f*) Includes rates.
201	1	9	153	555	..	3	21,798	81,830	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*g*) Open only once a week.
201	1	9	153	555	..	..	21,798	81,830	..	
73	..	12	49	154	..	..	..	..	..	
73	..	12	49	154	..	..			..	
26	..	5	29	85	..	2	2,599	308	S. 1s.	
214	..	26	95	505	..	3	9,200	66,704	S. 7s. 6d. and 5s.	
240	..	31	124	590	..	..	11,799	67,012	..	

Name of Place.		Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
					Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				d.	£	£	£	£	£
WORCESTER :—									
†*Dudley	C.B.	51,092	1884	1	610	610	1,220	294	115
†Worcester	C.B.	47,987	1879	1½	1,300	230	1,530	390	80
Evesham	M.B.	8,341	1897	1	150	95	245	76	40
Kidderminster	M.B.	24,333	1868	1	384	..	384	60	60
*Malvern	U.D.	16,514	1903	1	425	95	520	120	57
*Oldbury	U.D.	32,240	1891	1	378	58	436	82	58
†*Stourbridge	U.D.	17,316	1906	1	240	20	260	35	40
Total		197,823	..	..	3,487	1,108	4,595	1,057	450
YORK :—									
†Bradford	C.B.	288,505	1872	2	11,852	812	12,664	1,950	650
†Halifax	C.B.	101,556	1882	1¼	2,589	240	2,829	400	167
†*Huddersfield	C.B.	107,825	1898	1	2,028	294	2,322	633	115
†*Hull	C.B.	278,024	1892	1	5,004	2,012	7,016	1,828	370
†Leeds	C.B.	445,568	1870	1·57	13,694	663	14,357	2,330	900
†*Middlesbrough	C.B.	104,767	1871	1	1,816	77	1,893	228	121
†Rotherham	C.B.	62,483	1876	1	880	60	940	180	72
†*Sheffield	C.B.	454,653	1855	1·35	10,648	392	11,040	2,280	608
† York	C.B.	82,297	1893	1	1,660	157	1,817	281	112
†Barnsley	M.B.	50,623	1890	1	650	45	695	170	84
*Batley	M.B.	36,395	1907	1	554	56	610	66	59
Beverley	M.B.	13,654	1906	1½(*f*)	321	240	561	70	30
Brighouse	M.B.	20,845	1898	1½	490	..	490	65	56
†Dewsbury	M.B.	53,358	1890	1	535	71	606	216	58
Doncaster	M.B.	30,520	1869	1	712	127	839	140	95
†*Harrogate	M.B.	33,706	1887	1	1,025	45	1,070	210	75
*Keighley	M.B.	43,490	1904	1½(*h*)	980	102	1,082	145	120
†*Morley	M.B.	24,285	1906	1½(*i*)	367	23	390	70	35
Ossett	M.B.	14,081	1898	1	220	20	240	47	38
*Pontefract	M.B.	15,960	1905	1	275	37	312	50	40
*Thornaby-on-Tees	M.B.	18,605	1892	1	245	20	265	51	44
†Todmorden	M.B.	25,455	1896	1	475	38	513	115	60
†*Wakefield	M.B.	51,516	1906	1	950	40	990	250	95
Bingley	U.D.	18,759	1890	1	320	15	335	59	42
*Bolton-upon-Dearne	U.D.	8,675	1905	1	125	20	145	50	26
*Castleford	U.D.	23,101	1902	1	258	40	298	37	47
Clayton	U.D.	4,863	1908	1	70	28	98	15	17
Elland	U.D.	10,676	1912	½	100	..	100	75	..
Farsley (*n*)	U.D.	5,996	1901	..	25	..	25	18	..

BIBL. LONDIN UNIV.

REPORT ON LIBRARY PROVISION AND POLICY

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
415	..	..	..	824	2	8	19,521	78,983	P.	
375	..	..	600	1,445	..	11	55,500	190,662	S. 5s.	
120	..	..	12	248	..	2	6,500	32,352	S. 5s.	
163	..	7	100	390	..	2	8,753	42,378	S. 6s.	
204	..	40	99	520	..	4	14,670	67,027	S. 5s.	
193	7	..	119	459	2	3	10,356	61,285	..	
107	..	14	70	266	..	1	7,860	26,638	S. 5s.	
1,577	7	61	1,000	4,152	..	..	123,160	499,325	..	
3,400	1,100	400	1,400	8,900	12(*a*)	87	174,000	840,000	..	(*a*) Ten travelling libraries.
1,100	250	20	892	2,829	1(*b*)	15	50,000	185,000	S. 5s.	(*b*) Eight delivery stations.
643	206	48	677	2,322	1	12	38,900	231,851	S. 5s.	
2,560	1,130	311	1,066	7,265	5	36	113,630	791,949	..	
5,031	4,003	406	1,679	14,349	14	119	313,196	1,382,237	S. 5s.	
792	35	5	460	1,641	(*c*)	13	40,561	200,795	S. 2s. and 5s.	(*c*) Two news-rooms.
317	40	36	300	945	(*d*)	4	14,368	70,660	S. 5s.	(*d*) One reading room.
4,183	1,415	587	1,967	11,040	8(*e*)	42	186,551	733,488	S. 5s.	
818	198	80	326	1,815	..	6	37,801	162,351	..	(*e*) Eight delivery stations.
187	90	..	177	708	..	2	11,692	42,200	S. 2s. 6d.	
261	..	42	193	621	..	4	12,179	59,580	S.	
..	..	25	312	437	..	5	9,042	59,049	S. 5s.	(*f*) ½d. allocated to Museum.
261	..	45	98	525	1	4	10,625	60,360	P.	
274	..	35	113	(*g*)696	..	3	22,317	99,809	S. 5s.	(*g*) Difference between income and expenditure made up by grant from Gas Committee
335	70	1	160	801	..	4	19,372	69,799	S.	
348	55	78	304	1,070	..	7	18,387	127,368	S.	
460	..	76	281	1,082	..	8	17,300	100,000	..	(*h*) Only 1⅕d. levied.
198	..	41	46	390	..	3	8,500	50,034	S. 5s.	(*i*) Only 1d. levied.
(*k*) 88	..	..	18	191	..	1	4,000	15,300	S. 5s.	(*k*) Includes rates.
126	..	14	57	287	..	2	5,980	40,000	S. 4s.	
112	..	2	52	261	1	2	6,384	16,353	S. 2s. 6d.	
226	..	6	107	514	..	3	15,528	59,848	S. 2s. 6d.	
356	..	19	265	985	(*l*)	6	10,059	103,120	..	(*l*) Twenty-two school libraries.
138	46	23	27	335	(*m*)	7	13,471	47,139	S.	(*m*) Two reading rooms, three circulating libraries.
25	..	..	24	125	..	1	4,100	12,591	S. 2s. 6d.	
90	..	24	42	240	..	1	5,020	26,721	S.	
34	10	..	41	117	1	2	862	5,720	..	
12	..	12	..	99	..	2	2,310	18,500	..	
7	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	(*n*) Village lending library—open one night a week.

Name of Place.		Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
					Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				d.	£	£	£	£	£
YORK (*cont.*) :—									
*Goole	U.D.	20,334	1905	1	265	15	280	46	30
*Heckmondwike	U.D.	9,017	1909	2 (*a*)	172	23	195	20	26
*Horbury	U.D.	7,509	1906	1	131	..	131	19	15
*Ilkley	U.D.	7,992	1908	1	360	50	410	43	34
*Mexborough	U.D.	14,398	1899	1	155	51	206	21	25
*Normanton	U.D.	15,700	1907	1	180	24	204	4	28
Norton (*c*)	U.D.	3,991	1899	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Penistone	U.D.	3,408	1913	1	58	15	73	115	9
*Rawmarsh	U.D.	17,190	1894	1	228	25	253	34	41
*Shipley	U.D.	27,710	1905	1	520	77	597	125	82
Silsden	U.D.	4,961	1911	(*d*)	..	..	..	25	15
*Skipton	U.D.	12,981	1910	1	222	59	281	40	35
*Sowerby Bridge	U.D.	11,350	1893	1	215	45	260	40	40
*Swinton	U.D.	13,658	1906	1	113	40	153	37 (*e*)	..
Tickhill	U.D.	1,806	1908	1	25	25	50	..	12
*Wombwell	U.D.	17,538	1907	1	197	8	205	80	50
*Thorne	P.C.	5,290	1906	1	88	10	98	13	18
Tinsley (*f*)	P.C.	5,359	1905	1	220	..	220	56	24
Bolton Percy (Library Commissioners)		246	1895	½	16	..	16	1	3
Total		2,630,679	..	..	62,033	6,141	68,174	12,748	4,623
ISLE OF MAN:—									
†Douglas	M.B.	21,183	1886	1	652	50	702	133	59
Total		21,183	..	..	652	50	702	133	59
B. WALES.									
ANGLESEY:—									
Beaumaris	M.B.	2,233	1897	1	25	..	25	..	14
Holyhead	U.D.	10,638	1896	1	91	33	124	21 (*g*)	..
Total		12,871	..	..	116	33	149	21	14
BRECKNOCK:—									
*Brynmawr	U.D.	7,592	1905	1	62	16	78	..	13
Total		7,592	..	..	62	16	78	..	13
CARDIGAN:—									
*Aberystwyth	M.B.	8,412	1874	1	193	108	301	36	31
Aberayron	U.D.	1,342	1900	1	(*h*) 11	5	16	..	..
Total		9,754	..	..	204	113	317	36	31

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
127	..	8	56	267	..	3	4,866	46,374	S. 5s.	
113	..	26	28	213	..	2	7,124	34,722	(*b*)	(*a*) Only 1d. levied.
68	..	5	28	135	..	1	4,392	22,668	S. 1s.	(*b*) Residents of four neighbouring towns borrow free of charge.
180	100	3	50	410	..	3	9,500	52,209	S.	
92	..	6	57	201	..	1	2,937	18,126	S.	
96	..	..	28	156	..	1	2,741	14,670	S. 1s.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) Reading room only.
25	..	7	20	176	..	1	1,100	5,800	..	
97	..	18	40	230	..	1	5,544	21,706	P.	
156	30	32	145	570	1	3	16,500	72,438	S.	
7	..	..	..	47	..	2	2,000	..	..	(*d*) No separate library rate.
153	..	..	53	281	..	3	6,900	59,901	S. 2s. 6d.	
122	..	17	40	259	..	2	6,244	28,688	S.	
113	..	..	..	150	..	1	2,656	7,698	..	(*e*) Includes newspapers.
15	..	5	18	50	..	1	..	..	..	
52	..	..	10	192	..	1	1,900	2,040	S.	
26	..	7	25	89	..	2	2,572	5,500	S. 2s. 6d.	
87	..	5	27	199	..	2	3,033	19,293	P.	(*f*) Branch of Sheffield Public Library.
3	4	1	3	15	..	2	400	150	..	
23,914	8,782	2,476	11,712	64,255	..	..	1,246,544	6,023,805	..	
212	100	129	62	695	..	4	13,500	92,535	S. 5s.	
212	100	129	62	695	..	..	13,500	92,535	..	
20	..	6	..	40	..	1	1,500	2,500	..	
59	27	..	44	151	..	3	2,541	2,200	P.	(*g*) Includes newspapers.
79	27	6	44	191	..	..	4,041	4,700	..	
55	..	..	..	68	..	1	3,000	1,546	S.	
55	..	..	..	68	..	..	3,000	1,546	..	
112	55	20	48	302	..	2	7,938	18,201	S.	
4	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	P.	(*h*) Not levied every year.
116	55	20	50	308	..	..	7,938	18,201	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.				
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.	Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
CARMARTHEN:—								
Burry Port and Pembrey (1911) U.D.	9,148	1901	..	31	1	32	..	..
Llanelly U.D.	32,077	1898	1	450	40	490	73	82
„ (1911) R.D.	11,681	1903	..	270	7	277	..	..
Total	52,906	..	..	751	48	799	73	82
CARNARVON:—								
***Bangor** M.B.	11,237	1907	1½	270	6	276	15	27
Carnarvon M.B.	9,119	1887	1	120	47	167	30 (*a*)	..
Conway M.B.	5,242	1906	1	124	15	139	7	45
***Criccieth** U.D.	1,376	1905	1	34	75	109	4	10
***Llandudno** (1911) U.D.	10,469	1909	..	400	678	1,078	..	..
Llanberis (*b*) P.C.	2,912	1892	1	50	..	50	..	16
***Llanddeiniolen** P.C.	5,848	1914	1	83	..	83	70	5
Penmachno (*c*) P.C.	1,560	1895	1	8	..	8	..	..
Total	47,763	..	..	1,089	821	1,910	126	103
DENBIGH:—								
***Wrexham** M.B.	18,379	1879	1	293	52	345	45	49
***Colwyn Bay** U.D.	12,630	1905	1	403	38	441	250 (*d*)	..
Llangollen U.D.	3,249	1887	1	54	15	69	4	26
***Bersham** P.C.	5,760	1904	1	68	2	70	13	13
Chirk P.C.	2,623	1904	1	8	..	8	..	8
Total	42,641	..	..	826	107	933	312	96
FLINT:—								
Flint M.B.	5,474	1903	1	78	3	81	25	..
***Buckley** U.D.	6,337	1903	1	64	..	64	10	10
Holywell U.D.	2,549	1910	1	25	7	32	6	4
***Rhyl** U.D.	9,005	1907	1	226	30	256	30	30
Halkyn P.C.	1,339	1898	1	17	1	18	5	6
Total	24,704	..	..	410	41	451	76	50
GLAMORGAN:—								
†***Cardiff** C.B.	183,000	1862	1½	6,986	876	7,862	1,295	401
***Merthyr Tydfil** (*e*) C.B.	80,990	1901	1	1,045	48	1,093	49	157
†**Swansea** C.B.	114,673	1874	1	2,000	100	2,100	329	150
***Skewen, Neath** M.B.	7,590	1904	1	130	6	136	30	15
***Aberdare** U.D.	50,844	1904	2 (*g*)	800	200	1,000	220	96
***Barry** U.D.	33,763	1892	1	700	120	820	138	121
***Bridgend** (1911) U.D.	8,021	1901	..	203	7	210	..	..
Briton Ferry U.D.	8,474	1898	1	103	8	111	27	19

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
..	..	..	32	32	..	..	329	253	..	
184	..	..	82	421	..	3	12,299	37,572	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	158	158	..	..	1,026	982	..	
184	..	..	272	611	..	..	13,654	38,807	..	
115	..	21	94	272	..	1	4,925	9,698	..	
82	35	6	..	153	..	2	4,500	3,920	..	(*a*) Includes newspapers.
75	1	2	12	142	..	3	3,066	2,796	S. 2s. 6d.	
56	..	8	31	109	..	2	1,100	765	P.	
..	..	..	1,369	1,369	..	..	3,100	29,376	..	
..	30	53	6	105	..	1	300	..	..	(*b*) Reading room only.
52	..	..	26	153	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	(*c*) Library closed in 1911.
380	66	90	1,538	2,303	..	..	17,141	46,555	..	
117	..	..	114	325	..	2	12,497	45,585	S. 2s. 6d.	
156	..	7	28	441	..	3	7,000	37,000	S.	(*d*) Includes newspapers.
27	2	..	20	79	..	2	3,920	3,570	S.	
15	..	..	50	91	..	2	880	1,300	..	
..	..	..	..	8	..	1	955	..	..	
315	2	7	212	944	..	..	25,252	87,455	..	
46	..	..	8	79	..	1	3,930	5,384	..	
26	..	2	10	58	..	1	2,200	4,195	S. 5s.	
15	..	..	6	31	..	..	1,000	2,261	..	
126	..	..	80	266	..	2	4,499	34,295	S.	
5	10	..	..	26	..	1	1,281	818	P.	
218	10	2	104	460	..	..	12,910	46,953	..	
2,806	1,731	..	1,629	7,862	5	47	193,099	458,707	P.	
430	79	8	278	1,001	8	8	13,578	40,582	..	(*e*) Branch libraries only.
871	556(*f*)	..	150	2,056	3	10	62,257	159,787	..	(*f*) Includes rates.
72	..	..	..	117	..	1	1,677	2,847	..	
400	60		250	1,026	3	7	30,000	63,340	..	(*g*) Only 1d. levied.
271	87	12	309	938	..	3	10,514	84,847	..	
..	..	..	90	90	..	..	1,729	5,206	..	
..	58	..	..	104	..	1	4,396	14,374	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.				
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.	Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
GLAMORGAN (*cont.*) :—								
Margam (*a*) U.D.	14,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Penarth U.D.	15,488	1894	1	400	40	440	84	70
Pontypridd U.D.	43,215	1890	1	600	25	625	15	170
Cockett P.C.	8,488	1910	1	106	..	106	10	6
Cwmbach P.C.	5,000	1903	1	36	..	36	10	15
*Llantwitfardre P.C.	2,434	1906	1	150	5	155	8	5
*Whitchurch P.C.	9,079	1904	1	210	10	220	35	34
Total	585,776	..	..	13,469	1,445	14,914	2,250	1,259
MERIONETH :—								
Bala U.D.	1,537	1898	1	20	20	40	10	7
*Dolgelly U.D.	2,160	1896	1	23	29	52	2	33
Festiniog U.D.	9,682	1892	1	170	11	181	..	24
Corwen P.C.	2,856	1896	1	50	3	53	8	13
Abergynolwyn P.C.	560	1896	1	6	4	10	6	2
Llandderfel P.C.	785	1897	1	..	..	..	..	..
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant (1911) P.C.	457	1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Llanfor P.C.	1,163	1907	(*b*)	..	..	..	..	..
Llanuwchllyn (*c*) P.C.	1,007	1895	1	11	..	11	1	..
Total	20,207	..	..	280	67	347	27	79
MONMOUTH :—								
†*Newport C.B.	87,626	1870	1	1,737	..	1,737	167	138
*Abergavenny (1911) M.B.	8,511	1901	1	139	16	155	..	..
Llantarnam (Cwmbran) U.D.	7,059	1889	1	80	3	83	5	18
*Pontypool U.D.	6,452	1909	1	101	36	137	18	30
*Rogerstone P.C.	3,433	1905	1	98	..	98	10	25
Upper Machen P.C.	1,705	..	(*d*)	..	..	..	..	15
Total	114,786	..	..	2,155	55	2,210	200	226
MONTGOMERY :—								
Llanidloes (1911) M.B.	2,594	1908	..	35	..	35	..	..
Welshpool M.B.	5,917	1887	½	90	3	93	20	16
Machynlleth U.D.	1,945	1912	1	26	..	26	11	6
Newtown (or Llanuwchllyn) U.D.	6,068	1903	1	87	17	104	..	21
Total	16,524	..	..	238	20	258	31	43
RADNOR :—								
Llandrindod Wells U.D.	2,779	1911	1	112	18	130	20	25
Total	2,779	..	..	112	18	130	20	25

Expenditure.										
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*) In course of erection.
118	29	6	111	418	..	3	8,975	40,179	..	
135	100	15	165	600	3	1	5,600	15,724	..	
..	20	..	..	36	3	..	304	1,231	..	
5	7	..	4	41	..	1	850	2,550	..	
70	..	3	47	133	..	1	1,084	2,750	..	
62	..	..	77	208	3	5	5,500	24,178	..	
5,240	2,727	44	3,110	14,630	..	..	339,563	916,302	..	
20	..	1	10	48	..	2	2,320	3,840	P.	
8	..	8	10	61	..	2	..	..	..	
61	53	7	55	200	1	2	5,150	17,000	..	
13	10	..	10	54	..	1	1,000	70	..	
1	..	..	..	9	..	1	420	80	..	
2	..	..	..	2	..	1	600	..	..	
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	57	..	(*b*) No rate levied 1913.
2	1	..	..	3	2	3	420	600	..	
..	4	..	8	13	..	..	600	608	..	(*c*) Reading room only.
107	68	16	94	391	..	..	10,510	22,255	..	
357	..	..	..	662	3	7	35,557	91,560	S. 3s. 6d.	
..	..	..	179	179	..	..	5,400	10,000	..	
20	..	..	..	43	..	1	1,100	3,654	S. 4s.	
72	..	7	28	155	..	1	3,100	6,600	..	
31	..	3	29	98	..	1	1,000	8,652	..	
20	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	(*d*) No special rate.
500	..	10	236	1,172	..	..	46,157	120,466	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,742	3,256	..	
40	..	..	20	96	..	1	5,000	9,600	..	
10	..	..	..	27	..	1	1,200	2,956	S. 1s.	
36	..	14	..	71	..	1	7,340	16,806	S. 5s.	
86	..	14	20	194	..	..	16,282	32,618	..	
60	..	..	25	130	..	1	672	3,917	..	
60	..	..	25	130	..	..	672	3,917	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.				
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.	Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
C. SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN:—								
†*Aberdeen Burgh	163,084	1884	1	3,231	405	3,636	691	324
*Fraserburgh Burgh	10,574	1905	1	200	32	232	25	23
*Inverurie Burgh	3,960	1911	1	67	22	89	9	14
Peterhead Burgh	13,613	1891	1	179	94	273	70	42
*Drumoak Parish	843	1893	1	35	6	41	7	4
Meldrum Parish and Burgh	1,767	1901	½	17	..	17	14	..
*Dyce Parish	1,319	1908	1	38	9	47	7	8
Tarves Parish	2,082	1884	⅖	30	..	30	20	..
Total	197,242	..	..	3,797	568	4,365	843	415
ARGYLL:—								
Campbeltown Burgh	7,626	1898	1	141	174	315	34	38
Total	7,626	..	..	141	174	315	34	38
AYR:—								
*Ayr Burgh	32,986	1890	1	780	50	830	165	60
Kilmarnock Burgh	34,729	1895	1½	913	139	1,052	186	71
*Maybole Burgh	4,889	1906	1	58	118	176	3	6
Newmilns Burgh	4,806	1870	1	72	6	78	38	15
Total	77,410	..	..	1,823	313	2,136	392	152
BANFF:—								
*Banff Burgh	3,815	1899	1	55	5	60	10	5
Total	3,815	..	..	55	5	60	10	5
CAITHNESS:—								
†*Thurso Burgh	3,335	1872	1	40	27	67	25	..
†*Wick Parish (*c*)	12,587	1887	1	200	59	259	45	40
Total	15,922	..	..	240	86	326	70	40
CLACKMANNAN:—								
Alloa Burgh	11,893	1889	1	260	28	288	60	62
Alloa Parish	5,273	1913	1	72	2	74	..	12
Clackmannan Parish	2,203	1903	1	63	30	93	14	16
Total	19,369	..	..	395	60	455	74	90

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
1,288	317 (*a*)	..	833	3,453	(*b*)	24	79,054	337,187	..	(*a*) Includes rates.
93	..	30	61	232	..	..	4,363	25,316	..	(*b*) Four reading rooms.
46	..	7	25	101	..	3	3,420	11,973	..	
100	..	..	90	302	..	3	13,500	24,810	..	
19	2	4	22	58	..	2	1,811	1,727	..	
6	..	2	1	23	..	1	1,787	..	..	
17	..	4	11	47	..	1	994	2,351	..	
6	2	..	1	29	1	2	6,020	2,960	..	
1,575	321	47	1,044	4,245	..	..	110,949	406,324	..	
134	..	19	99	324	..	2	9,290	27,387	..	
134	..	19	99	324	..	..	9,290	27,387	..	
310	55	15	225	830	..	7	23,798	88,796	..	
429	..	84	174	944	..	6	24,000	75,806	..	
94	..	17	54	174	..	..	..	..	..	
5	..	4	16	78	..	1	5,000	4,729	..	
838	55	120	469	2,026	..	..	52,798	169,331	..	
27	..	..	..	42	..	4	5,000	10,026	..	
27	..	..	..	42	..	..	5,000	10,026	..	
20	..	9	8	62	..	1	8,710	14,160	..	
90	..	..	85	260	..	2	11,413	20,786	..	(*c*) Includes Royal Burgh of Wick.
110	..	9	93	322	..	..	20,123	34,946	..	
108	..	12	45	287	..	2	16,200	35,679	S.	
29	20	2	10	73	..	1	1,600	2,134	..	
32	..	7	27	96	..	1	4,682	3,453	S.	
169	20	21	82	456	..	..	22,482	41,266	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
DUMBARTON:—								
*Dumbarton Burgh	21,989	1881	1	382	3	385	30	27
*Clydebank Burgh	40,000	1913	1	800	..	800	270	70
Total	61,989	..	..	1,182	3	1,185	300	97
DUMFRIES:—								
*Annan Burgh	4,219	1906	1	80	12	92	6	17
*Dumfries Burgh	22,262	1904	1	439	22	461	5	34
*Lockerbie Burgh (*b*)	3,643	1903	1	82	140	222	40	25
Total	30,124	..	..	601	174	775	51	76
EDINBURGH:—								
*Bonnyrigg Burgh	2,955	1909	1	53	75	128	20	22
†*Edinburgh Burgh	320,315	1890	1	11,200	..	11,200	3,120	436
*Corstorphine Parish	3,870	1904	1	140	..	140	60 (*c*)	..
*West Calder Parish	7,717	1904	1	158	6	164	7	16
Total	334,857	..	..	11,551	81	11,632	3,207	474
ELGIN:—								
†Elgin Burgh	8,656	1892	1	160	..	160	80	20
*Lossiemouth Burgh	4,207	1903	1	46	50	96	15	11
*Bellie Parish	2,030	1906	1	40	18	58	5	10
Total	14,893	..	..	246	68	314	100	41
FIFE:—								
*Burntisland Burgh (*e*)	5,304	1904	1	200	..	200	25	25
†*Dunfermline Burgh	28,103	1883	2	1,065	500	1,565	480	200
†Kirkcaldy Burgh	39,600	1896	½	308	112	420	80	14
Newburgh Burgh	1,977	1896	(*g*)	..	99	99	10	8
*Torryburn Parish	1,497	1911	1	34	33	67	10	4
Total	76,481	..	..	1,607	744	2,351	605	251
FORFAR:—								
†Arbroath Burgh	20,648	1897	1	347	154	501	97	53
†Brechin Burgh	8,439	1893	1	143	94	237	33	30
†*Dundee Burgh	165,006	1869	2	7,381	207	(*h*) 7,588	840 (*i*)	..
†Forfar Burgh	10,849	1870	1	170	19	189	62	27
†*Montrose Burgh	10,973	1905	1	235	81	316	50	30
Total	215,915	..	..	8,276	555	8,831	1,082	140
HADDINGTON:—								
*Prestonpans Burgh	4,722	1905	1	105	..	105	33 (*k*)	..
Total	4,722	..	..	105	..	105	33	..

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
166	90	30	40	383	..	3	11,300	21,502	..	
307	..	9	144	800	..	4	8,000	(*a*) 62,723	..	(*a*) For 1914. Lending library opened in that year.
473	90	39	184	1,183	..	..	19,300	84,225	..	
45	..	..	24	92	..	..	3,905	17,225	S.	
240	18	50	96	443	..	5	15,873	35,901	S. 5s.	
68	..	..	69	202	..	3	5,456	7,150	S. 2s. 6d.	(*b*) Includes Parish of Dryfesdale.
353	18	50	189	737	..	..	25,234	60,276	..	
55	..	10	25	132	..	1	3,750	7,500	..	
3,870	1,250	315	2,209	11,200	5	44	188,271	832,922	..	
30	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	(*c*) Includes newspapers.
72	(*d*) 63	..	..	158	..	1	4,399	11,820	..	(*d*) Includes rates.
4,027	1,313	325	2,234	11,580	..	..	196,420	852,242	..	
70	..	..	80	250	..	2	8,783	24,341	S.	
33	..	14	5	78	..	1	2,587	4,623	R.	
18	..	4	17	54	..	1	2,663	6,047	..	
121	..	18	102	382	..	..	14,033	35,011	..	
125	..	9	..	184	..	2	3,544	20,646	S.	(*e*) Including Parish.
1,201	30	26	297	2,234	(*f*)3	17	25,000	137,538	..	(*f*) Seven school libraries.
198	..	..	128	420	..	5	21,039	58,898	S.	
30	..	10	41	99	..	3	10,000	3,000	S. 4s.	(*g*) No rate levied for three years.
24	10	6	16	70	..	2	480	487	..	
1,578	40	51	482	3,007	..	..	60,063	220,569	..	
193	..	29	117	489	..	4	20,153	41,151	P.	
54	28	22	89	256	..	1	10,135	17,931	S.	
3,638	..	22	..	4,500	6	61	151,268	417,548	..	(*h*) Supports museums and galleries.
70	..	..	21	180	..	1	14,718	22,120	..	
133	..	15	37	265	..	3	13,770	76,764	S. 10s.6d	(*i*) Includes newspapers.
4,088	28	88	264	5,690	..	..	210,044	575,514	..	
30	..	10	23	96	..	1	3,484	11,906	..	(*k*) Includes newspapers.
30	..	10	23	96	..	..	3,484	11,906	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
INVERNESS:—								
†Inverness Burgh	22,216	1883	1	520	20	540	105	50
Total	22,216	..	..	520	20	540	105	50
KINROSS:—								
*Kinross Burgh	2,618	1903	1	74	25	99	40 (*a*)	..
Total	2,618	..	..	74	25	99	40	..
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:—								
*Castle Douglas Burgh	3,016	1902	1	65	9	74	11	21
Total	3,016	..	..	65	9	74	11	21
LANARK:—								
*Airdrie Burgh	24,388	1856	1	344	52	396	45	28
*Coatbridge Burgh	43,287	1905	1	790	10	800	130	60
†*Glasgow Burgh	784,455	1877	1½ (*b*)	35,689	2,037	37,726	5,439	1,585
*Hamilton Burgh	38,644	1907	1	630	60	690	130	56
*Motherwell Burgh	40,378	1906	1	800	50	850	191	61
*Rutherglen Burgh	24,411	1907	1	466	..	466	80	24
Total	955,563	..	..	38,719	2,209	40,928	6,015	1,814
LINLITHGOW:—								
*Bo'ness Burgh	10,866	1904	1	200	39	239	29	23
Total	10,866	..	..	200	39	239	29	23
ORKNEY:—								
*Kirkwall Burgh	3,810	1890	1	63	38	101	25	16
Stromness Burgh (*d*)	2,348	1900	1	30	..	30	..	..
Total	6,158	..	..	93	38	131	25	16
PEEBLES:—								
*Innerleithen Burgh	2,547	1904	1	45	55	100	25	15
Peebles Burgh	5,554	1859	1	132	629	761	90 (*e*)	..
Total	8,101	..	..	177	684	861	115	15
PERTH:—								
†Perth Burgh	35,851	1898	1	870	335	1,205	150	70
Total	35,851	..	..	870	335	1,205	150	70
RENFREW:—								
*Greenock Burgh	75,140	1900	1	1,588	246	1,834	445	65
†Paisley Burgh	84,477	1867	1	1,621	179	1,800	348	60
Total	159,617	..	..	3,209	425	3,634	793	125

Expenditure.										
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
225	..	40	100	520	..	3	13,000	18,000	..	
225	..	40	100	520	..	..	13,000	18,000	..	
21	..	7	31	99	..	1	5,447	15,433	S.	(*a*) Includes newspapers.
21	..	7	31	99	..	..	5,447	15,433	..	
20	..	12	35	99	..	1	3,100	7,050	..	
20	..	12	35	99	..	..	3,100	7,050	..	
223	..	46	70	412	..	2	10,000	63,321	S. 1s.	
370	150	45	175	930	..	6	12,000	75,000	..	
11,709	3,821	700	8,132	31,386	17	270	468,485	1,732,335*c*	S. R.	(*b*) Only 1d. levied in 1913–14.
398	..	3	135	722	..	6	13,734	94,863	..	
376	39	40	143	850	..	6	13,908	73,908	S.	(*c*) Excluding issue from reading rooms.
216	55	20	68	463	..	4	8,150	48,778	S.	
13,292	4,065	854	8,723	34,763	..	..	526,277	2,088,205	..	
75	..	31	59	217	..	1	5,576	15,629	..	
75	..	31	59	217	..	..	5,576	15,629	..	
36	..	4	30	111	..	2	4,490	6,913	..	
..	..	..	30	30	..	..	4,147	5,230	..	(*d*) Includes Parish.
36	..	4	60	141	..	..	8,637	12,143	..	
22	..	5	..	67	..	1	4,350	8,300	..	
169	..	138	10	407	..	3	10,000	23,754	P.	(*e*) Includes newspapers.
191	..	143	10	474	..	..	14,350	32,054	..	
518	77	33	357	1,205	..	9	32,823	97,649	S.7s.6d.*f*	(*f*) For three tickets.
518	77	33	357	1,205	..	..	32,823	97,649	..	
630	186	180	300	1,806	..	11	32,949	(*g*)166,015	..	(*g*) Average issue. Library closed three months in 1913.
516	3	165	700	1,792	..	9	45,800	86,700	P.	
1,146	189	345	1,000	3,598	..	..	78,749	252,715	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
ROSS AND CROMARTY:—								
*Cromarty Burgh (*a*)	1,638	1905	1	17	14	31	11	9
*Dingwall Burgh	2,639	1903	1	50	11	61	5	9
†*Stornoway Burgh	3,806	1905	1	65	97	162	38	19
*Tain Burgh (*b*)	2,507	1900	1	42	20	62	..	10
Edderton Parish	545	1899	1	15	10	25	12	6
Tarbat Parish	1,224	1900	1	17	18	35	10	6
Total	12,359	..	..	206	170	376	76	59
ROXBURGH:—								
*Hawick Burgh	16,877	1878	1	300	30	330	60	33
*Jedburgh Burgh	2,752	1892	1	55	40	95	26	23
*Kelso Burgh	3,982	1906	1	100	7	107	9	22
Maxton Parish	380	1906	..	28	..	28	2	1
Total	23,991	..	..	483	77	560	97	79
SELKIRK:—								
Galashiels Burgh	14,531	1874	1	284	9	293	60	55
Selkirk Burgh	5,886	1889	1	119	17	136	15	28
Total	20,417	..	..	403	26	429	75	83
STIRLING:—								
*Falkirk Burgh	33,569	1896	1	550	20	570	95	50
Grangemouth Burgh	9,989	1887	1	350	..	350	100	45
*Stirling Burgh	21,200	1904	1	480	70	550	170	52
*Larbert Parish	12,984	1901	1	155	..	155	17	21
Total	77,742	..	..	1,535	90	1,625	382	168
SUTHERLAND:—								
*Dornoch Burgh	2,670	1904	1	20	29	49	10	10
Creich Parish	1,713	1897	1	47	58	105	..	12
Total	4,383	..	..	67	87	154	10	22
D. IRELAND.								
ANTRIM:—								
†*Belfast C.B.	385,492	1888	1½	8,850	371	9,221	2,564	488
*Larne U.D.	8,036	1906	1	97	43	140	12	23
Total	393,528	..	..	8,947	414	9,361	2,576	511
ARMAGH:—								
*Lurgan (1911) U.D.	12,135	1894	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Portadown U.D.	11,727	1905	1	114	12	126	5	25
Total	23,862	..	..	114	12	126	5	25

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
5	..	1	20	46	..	..	..	..	..	(*a*) Includes Parish.
20	..	10	20	64	..	1	800	350	..	
70	..	7	28	162	..	1	3,488	15,662	P.	
24	..	..	28	62	..	1	2,640	3,974	..	(*b*) „ „
3	..	..	5	26	..	1	3,064	600	..	
5	..	3	10	34	..	2	2,300	2,718	..	
127	..	21	111	394	..	..	12,292	23,304	..	
150	..	16	100	359	..	2	26,000	40,674	S.	
37	..	2	10	98	..	1	5,700	4,962	..	
27	..	9	39	106	..	1	3,899	7,610	S.	
13	..	3	6	25	..	1	946	150	..	
227	..	30	155	588	..	..	36,545	53,396	..	
70	..	30	78	293	..	1	15,700	19,386	..	
45	..	12	38	138	..	1	6,300	9,267	..	
115	..	42	116	431	..	..	22,000	28,653	..	
268	..	46	115	574	..	3	12,180	54,169	..	
85	..	73	47	350	..	2	9,651	34,198	..	
240	..	31	57	550	..	3	13,229	60,046	..	
47	..	12	58	155	..	3	3,392	17,517	..	
640	..	162	277	1,629	..	..	38,452	165,930	..	
15	..	5	22	62	..	1	3,000	300	P.	
25	..	7	50	94	2	3	1,600	400	..	
40	..	12	72	156	..	..	4,600	700	..	
2,225	1,155	..	2,789	9,221	4	41	95,795	505,183	..	
68	..	..	84	187	..	2	3,174	9,332	S.	
2,293	1,155	..	2,873	9,408	..	..	98,969	514,515	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,540	3,600	..	
60	..	..	36	126	1	2	2,441	8,061	S. 2s. 6d.	
60	..	..	36	126	..	..	3,981	11,661	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
CORK:—								
*Cork C.B.	76,673	1892	1	756	70	826	165	..
*Youghal U.D. and R.D. (*a*)	9,841	1913	1	43	..	43	..	..
*Millstreet (*b*) R.D.	10,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96,694	..	..	799	70	869	165	..
CO. DOWN:—								
*Banbridge U.D.	5,101	1902	1	56	76	132	13	10
*Bangor U.D.	7,776	1910	1	155	20	175	13	26
Newry U.D.	11,956	1895	1	125	10	135	41	..
Newtownards U.D.	9,587	1897	1	56	6	62	12	21
*Downpatrick. Town Commissioners (1911)	3,199	1909	..	18	91	109	..	..
Total	37,619	..	..	410	203	613	79	57
CO. DUBLIN:—								
*Dublin (*c*) C.B.	309,272	1884	1½	5,900	470	6,370	903	257
Balrothery R.D. *Balbriggan	4,244	1905	1	95	..	95	7	20
Balrothery R.D. *Malahide	2,501	1911	1	65	..	65	20	9
Balrothery R.D. *Garristown	1,706	1905	1	83	..	83	15	6
Balrothery R.D. Lusk	1,426	1908	1	38	..	38	..	3
Balrothery R.D. *Skerries	3,032	1911	1	55	..	55	10	10
Balrothery R.D. *Swords	1,937	..	..	54	..	54	..	..
Balrothery R.D. Rush	1,570	1906	1	20	..	20	10	..
Balrothery R.D. Ballyboghill	328	..	..	18	..	18	..	..
Balrothery R.D. Donabate	2,508	1906	1	23	..	23	10	..
*Blackrock U.D.	9,081	1900	1	190	10	200	12	40
Dalkey U.D.	3,726	1902	1	71	2	73	..	..
*Kingstown U.D.	17,277	1884	..	300	..	300	50	70
*Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.	38,190	1888	1	776	25	801	150	60
*Dublin South (*d*) R.D.	13,676	1910	¼	92	11	103	15	12
*Rathdown R.D.	9,754	1906	1	321	..	321	..	..
Total	420,228	..	..	8,101	518	8,619	1,202	487
CO. KERRY:—								
Listowel (*e*) U.D.	3,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Killarney U.D. and R.D.	35,986	1910	1(*f*)	195	1,021	1,216	525(*g*)	..
Tralee (*h*) U.D.	31,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Cahirciveen R.D.	20,785	1911	1	115		115	..	6
*Kenmare (*i*) R.D.	13,212	..	1	93	..	93	..	..
Total	104,775	..	..	403	1,021	1,424	525	6

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
60	315	..	280	820	..	5	12,731	94,017	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	(*a*) Has only been open seven months.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Not open in 1911. No later information available.
60	315	..	280	820	..	..	12,731	94,017	..	
74	..	..	28	125	..	1	2,394	4,971	S. 2s. 6d.	
92	6	..	38	175	..	3	2,002	13,693	..	
51	33	..	..	125	..	..	8,410	16,000	S. 5s.	
20	..	..	9	62	..	2	3,459	7,184	S. 2s. 6d.	
..	..	..	107	107	..	..	1,517	3,538	..	
237	39	..	182	594	..	..	17,782	45,386	..	
2,554	1,178	..	830	5,722	5	30	44,431	188,812	..	(*c*) Central library stocked only in 1913. Figures do not include either central reference or central lending library.
52	..	..	24	103	..	1	2,800	1,000	R.	
26	..	..	9	64	1	1	1,562	7,374	..	
40	..	..	15	76	2	3	2,050	1,000	..	
19	..	..	8	30	..	2	1,102	500	..	
26	..	..	7	53	..	1	1,095	9,520	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	..	..	5	26	..	1	600	1,560	..	
132	..	..	15	199	..	2	1,500	..	..	
..	..	..	74	74	..	..	1,450	3,020	..	
180	..	..	..	300	..	..	2,620	6,169	..	
410	..	..	190	810	..	7	9,976	69,985	S. 5s.	
28	..	..	48	103	..	2	1,395	3,884	S.	(*d*) Includes Clondalkin and Palmerstown.
..	..	..	321	321	5	5	2,500	2,000	..	
3,488	1,178	..	1,546	7,901	..	..	73,081	294,824	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*e*) In course of erection.
42	..	..	30	597	10	10	3,000	2,000	S.	(*f*) 1d. in U.D., ½d. in R.D.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,740	300	..	(*g*) Including initial outlay on books.
30	..	..	..	36	..	2	350	..	..	(*h*) Carnegie library recently established.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*i*) In course of erection.
72	..	..	30	633	..	..	7,090	2,300	..	

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Date of Establishment of Library.	Amount of Rate in £.	Income.			Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.
				Yield of Rate in £.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			d.	£	£	£	£	£
CO. KILDARE:—								
*Naas U.D.	3,842	1905	1	25	15	40	10	6
Total	3,842	..	..	25	15	40	10	6
CO. KILKENNY:—								
*Kilkenny U.D.	10,514	1911	1½	120	43	163	30	14
Total	10,514	..	..	120	43	163	30	14
CO. LIMERICK:—								
*Limerick C.B.	38,403	1906	1	298	36	334	60	40
*Rathkeale (*a*) R.D.	13,863	1906	½	145	..	145	50	12
Total	52,266	..	..	443	36	479	110	52
CO. LOUTH:—								
*Drogheda U.D.	12,501	1906	1	100	..	100	20	20
Dundalk U.D.	13,128	1858	1	125	23	148	25	20
Total	25,629	..	..	225	23	248	45	40
CO. SLIGO:—								
Sligo (1911) U.D.	11,163	1880	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total	11,163	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
CO. TIPPERARY:—								
Clonmel U.D.	10,209	1899	1	79	55	134	23	..
Nenagh (1911) U.D.	4,776	1895	..	29	..	29	..	..
Total	14,985	..	..	108	55	163	23	..
CO. WATERFORD:—								
*Waterford C.B.	27,430	1896	1	180	73	253	25	15
*Lismore R.D.	12,000	1910	1	210	3	213	40	20
Total	39,430	..	..	390	76	466	65	35
CO. WICKLOW:—								
*Bray (1911) (*b*) U.D.	7,691	1911	1	130	1,379	1,509	..	..
*Rathdown R.D.	5,450	1904	1	36	..	36	8	1
Total	13,141	..	..	166	1,379	1,545	8	1

Expenditure.					Number of Branches.	Number of Staff.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.	Provision outside Area.	Remarks.
Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.						
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
£	£	£	£	£						
15	..	..	..	31	..	2	3,000	1,805	..	
15	..	..	..	31	..	..	3,000	1,805	..	
75	..	..	38	157	..	1	1,929	4,828	S. 2s. 6d.	
75	..	..	38	157	..	..	1,929	4,828	..	
180	..	..	50	330	..	3	8,800	30,000	..	(*a*) Six news-rooms.
80	..	..	..	142	..	6	4,600	..	..	
260	..	..	50	472	..	..	13,400	30,000	..	
50	..	..	10	100	..	1	2,500	4,828	..	
58	25	..	..	128	..	2	15,000	10,000	..	
108	25	..	10	228	..	..	17,500	14,828	..	
..	..	..	65	65	..	..	1,700	66	..	
..	..	..	65	65	..	..	1,700	66	..	
38	25	2	20	108	..	1	6,000	8,703	..	
..	..	..	19	19	..	..	575	..	..	
38	25	2	39	127	..	..	6,575	8,703	..	
150	..	..	66	256	..	3	5,500	19,868	S. 5s.	
60	..	..	90	210	..	4	3,000	6,901	..	
210	..	..	156	466	..	..	8,500	26,769	..	
..	..	..	1,548	1,548	..	..	..	..	..	(*b*) Reading room
18	..	..	..	27	..	..	489	421	..	only.
18	..	..	1,548	1,575	..	..	489	421	..	

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY STATISTICS.

	Population in 1911.	Number of Libraries.	Yield of Rate.	Income from other Sources.	Total Income.	Books and Binding.	Newspapers and Periodicals.	Salaries and Wages.	Rents and Loans.	Rates and Taxes.	Other Items.	Total Expenditure.	Number of Volumes.	Annual Issue.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
England .	21,103,317	395	529,931	46,370	576,301	100,660	33,369	209,079	64,178	13,735	113,229	534,250	9,357,295	47,834,123
Wales .	938,303	61	19,712	2,784	22,496	3,172	2,021	7,340	2,955	209	5,705	21,402	496,700	1,339,775
Scotland .	2,403,283	77	76,640	7,065	83,705	14,724	4,364	30,196	6,216	2,533	16,371	74,404	1,551,068	5,339,884
Ireland .	1,245,766	46	20,251	3,866	24,117	4,843	1,234	6,934	2,737	2	6,853	22,603	266,727	1,050,123
Total .	25,690,669	579	646,534	60,085	706,619	123,399	40,988	253,549	76,086	16,479	142,158	652,659	11,671,790	55,563,905

APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF CARNEGIE GRANTS TO INCOME FROM LIBRARY RATE

N.B.—The following statistics apply only to buildings erected and paid for up to the year 1913.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
I.—Places with Yield of Rate of £50 per Annum and under.							
Cromarty	1,638	1	1	1,250	1	17	11
Downpatrick	3,199	1	1	2,065	1	18	..
Dornoch	2,670	1	1	1,554	1	20	10
Dolgelly	2,160	1	1	1,000	1	23	2
Naas	3,842	1	1	600	1	25	10
Criccieth	1,376	1	1	950	1	34	4
Torryburn	1,497	1	1	1,000	1	34	10
Drumoak	843	1	1	600	1	35	7
Rathdown (Wicklow)	5,450	1	1	1,400	1	36	8
Dyce	1,319	1	1	800	1	38	7
Lusk	1,426	1	1	400	1	38	..
Fochabers (Bellie)	2,030	1	1	1,000	1	40	5
Thurso	3,335	1	1	2,200	1	40	25
Tain	2,507	1	1	1,250	1	42	..
Innerleithen	2,547	1	1	2,059	1	45	25
Lossiemouth	4,207	1	1	1,500	1	46	15
Calne	3,539	1	1	1,250	1	46	9
Irchester	2,224	1	1	1,000	1	48	8
Dingwall	2,639	1	1	2,310	1	50	5
II.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £50 but not exceeding £100 per Annum.							
Bonnyrigg	2,955	1	1	2,305	1	53	20
Swords	1,937	1	1	1,000	1	54	..
Jedburgh	2,752	1	1	2,500	1	55	26
Skerries	3,032	1	1	1,000	1	55	10
Banff	3,815	1	1	1,000	1	55	10
Banbridge	5,101	1	1	1,000	1	56	13
Maybole	4,889	1	1	2,500	1	58	3
Penistone	3,408	1	1	1,300	1	58	115*
Brynmawr	7,592	1	1	1,250	1	62	..
Kirkwall	3,810	1	1	2,262†	1	63	25
Cockermouth	5,203	1	1	1,000	1	64	30
Buckley	6,337	1	1	1,400	1	64	10
Stornoway	3,806	1	1	3,500	1	65	38
Malahide	2,501	1	1	1,000	1	65	20
Castle Douglas	3,016	1	1	2,000	1	65	11
Inverurie	3,960	1	1	1,500	1	67	9
Bersham	5,760	1	1	1,500	1	68	13
Wardle	4,720	1	1	1,500	1	72	15
Neston	4,596	1	1	1,200	1	72	33
Huthwaite	5,231	1	1	2,000	1	73	17
Kinross	2,618	1	1	1,800	..	74	40
Annan	4,219	1	1	3,062	1	80	6
Ashby	3,237	1	1	1,500	1	80	7
Lockerbie	3,643	1	1	2,750	1	82	40
Stapleford	7,789	1	1	2,000	1	82	28

* Initial expenditure on stocking of library.

† £1,166 from other sources.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
Garristown	1,706	3	1	400	1	83	15
Llanddeiniolen	5,848	1	1	1,500	1	83	70
Thorne	5,290	1	1	1,500	1	88	13
Bideford	9,078	1	1	2,200	1	90	..
Dublin South R.D.	13,676	3	1	1,600	¼	92	15
Balbriggan	4,244	1	1	2,000	1	95	7
Larne	8,036	1	1	2,500	1	97	12
Rogerstone	3,433	1	1	1,400	1	98	10
Kelso	3,982	1	1	3,655	1	100	9
Arnold	11,147	1	1	1,500	1	100	10
Drogheda	12,501	1	1	2,500	1	100	20
III.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £100 but not exceeding £200 per Annum.							
Pontypool	6,452	1	1	2,000	1	101	18
Prestonpans	4,722	1	1	1,500	1	105	33
Tamworth	7,738	1	1	2,000	1	112	15
Llandrindod Wells	2,779	1	1	1,500	1	112	20
Swinton	13,658	1	1	3,000	1	113	37
Portadown	11,727	2	1	1,000	1	114	5
Cahirciveen	20,785	1	1	2,000	1	115	..
Cleator Moor	8,302	1	1	2,478	1	117	..
Knutsford	5,760	1	1	1,585	1	120	15
Kilkenny	10,514	1	1	2,100	1	120	30
New Mills	8,999	1	1	2,000	1	120	18
Bray	7,691	1	1	2,200	1	130	..
Skewen	7,596	1	1	2,000	1	130	30
Boldon Colliery	4,374	1	1	1,600	1	130	28
Horbury	7,509	1	1	2,000	1	131	19
Brierley Hill	12,264	1	1	3,000	1	133	30
Bolton-upon-Dearne	8,675	1	1	1,545	1	135	50
Abergavenny	8,511	1	1	2,000	1	139	..
Sandown	5,551	1	1	2,000	1	140	4
Melton Mowbray	9,203	1	1	2,000	1	140	26
Corstorphine	3,870	1	1	1,000	1	140	60
Rushden	13,354	1	1	2,500	1	140	32
Carlton	15,585	1	1	1,800	1	145	35
Rathkeale	13,863	1	1	2,880	½	145	50
Llantwitfadre	2,434	1	1	1,500	1	150	8
Stamford	9,646	1	1	2,600	1	151	48
Bangor (Co. Down)	7,776	1	1	1,500	1	155	13
Larbert	12,984	1	1	3,000	1	155	17
Mexborough	14,398	1	1	2,250	1	155	21
West Calder	7,717	1	1	2,500	1	158	7
Penrith	8,973	1	1	1,200	1	160	20
Milnrow	8,584	1	1	2,500	1	170	..
Heckmondwike	9,017	1	1	2,538	2*	172	20
Stratford-on-Avon	8,532	1	1	7,000	1	174	54
Scunthorpe	10,170	1	1	1,500	1	179	20

* Only 1d. levied.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
Normanton	15,700	1	1	2,400	1	180	4
Waterford	27,430	1	1	5,200	1	180	25
Newbury	12,108	1	1	2,000	1	186	63
Littleborough	11,697	2	1	2,608	1	190	50
Littlehampton	8,351	1	1	2,652	1	190	20
Blackrock	9,081	1	1	3,000	1	190	12
Aberystwith	8,412	1	1	3,000	1	193	36
Clitheroe	12,500	1	1	3,000	1	195	63
Killarney	35,986	1	1	2,100	1	195	525*
Wombwell	17,538	1	1	3,000	1	197	80
Fraserburgh	10,574	1	1	3,630	1	200	25
Wick	12,537	1	1	3,423	1	200	45
Burntisland	5,304	1	1	3,743	1	200	25
Bo'ness	10,866	1	1	5,500	1	200	29
Ellesmere Port	10,366	1	1	1,750	1	200	15
IV.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £200 but not exceeding £350 per Annum.							
Bridgend	8,021	1	1	2,054	1	203	..
Runcorn	17,354	1	1	3,000	1	208	84
Grays Thurrock	15,998	1	1	3,000	1	209	30
Whitchurch (Glam.)	9,079	4	1	2,000	1	210	35
Lismore	12,000	1	1	3,000	1	210	40
Annfield Plain	16,552	1	1	2,940	1	213	30
Sowerby Bridge	11,350	1	1	2,500	1	215	40
Skipton	12,981	1	1	3,000	1	222	40
Cheshunt	12,956	1	1	3,750	1	225	35
Rhyl	9,005	1	1	3,000	1	226	30
Rawmarsh	17,190	1	1	3,072	1	228	34
Montrose	10,973	1	1	8,600	1	235	50
Westhoughton	15,046	1	1	3,750	1	235	30
Stourbridge	17,316	1	1	3,700	1	240	35
Thornaby-on-Tees	18,605	1	1	1,500	1	245	51
Tyldesley-w.-Shakerley	15,582	1	1	4,059	1	250	42
Swadlincote	18,676	1	1	3,702	1	250	25
Bridgwater	16,802	1	1	4,123	1	250	20
Castleford	23,101	1	1	3,307	1	258	37
Sevenoaks	9,183	1	1	3,000	1	260	54
Goole	20,334	1	1	3,000	1	265	46
Bangor (Wales)	11,237	1	1	2,500	1	270	15
Pontefract	15,960	1	1	2,588	1	275	50
Newton-in-Makerfield	18,462	1	1	4,000	1	275	44
Kendal	14,033	1	1	5,000	1	275	124
Gainsborough	20,589	1	1	4,000	1	280	60
Failsworth	15,998	1	1	3,000	1	287	51
Crompton	14,750	1	1	3,925	1	290	72
Wrexham	18,379	1	1	4,300	1	293	45
Limerick	38,403	1	1	7,000	1	298	60

* Including initial outlay on books.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
Dalton	10,763	3	1	3,500	1	298	44
Tipton	31,763	2	2	5,000	1	300	57
Kingstown	17,277	1	1	3,784	1	300	50
Hawick	16,877	1	1	10,000	1	300	60
Long Eaton	19,215	1	1	3,340	1	300	50
Hartlepool	20,618	1	1	5,000	1	307	66
Rowley Regis	37,000	3	3	5,303	1	309	40
Whitehaven	19,048	1	1	5,000	1	320	70
Rathdown (Dublin)	9,754	6	3	3,700	1	321	..
Hanwell	19,131	1	1	3,645	1	322	64
Ilkeston	31,673	1	1	7,500	1	324	58
Royton	17,069	1	1	3,500	1	324	46
King's Lynn	20,201	1	1	5,369	1	341	55
Airdrie	24,388	1	1	1,500	1	344	45
Atherton	18,982	1	1	4,000	1	345	55
Stafford	23,385	1	1	5,000	1	350	80
V.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £350 but not exceeding £500 per Annum.							
Ilkley	7,992	1	1	3,212	1	360	43
Great Crosby	12,274	1	1	4,000	1	363	40
Morley	24,285	1	1	6,170	1½*	367	70
Wednesbury	28,108	1	1	5,636	1	375	31
Oldbury	32,240	2	1	1,500	1	378	82
Dumbarton	21,989	1	1	6,000	1	382	30
Workington	25,369	1	1	7,500	1	385	140
Loughborough	22,992	1	1	5,000	1	388	78
Ashton-in-Makerfield	21,540	1	1	5,843	1	393	54
St Anne's-on-the-Sea	9,837	1	1	3,500	1	395	57
Maidenhead	15,218	1	1	5,000	1	397	75
Teddington	17,840	1	1	4,857	1	400	40
Penarth	15,488	1	1	4,000	1	400	84
Llandudno	10,469	1	1	4,000	1	400	..
Colwyn Bay	12,630	1	1	3,785	1	403	250
Radcliffe	25,692	1	1	5,433	1	407	104
Farnworth	28,142	1	1	5,000	1	407	63
Brentford	16,584	1	1	5,400	1	412	16
Chelmsford	18,008	1	1	2,500	1	412	93
Taunton	22,563	1	1	5,750	1	415	60
Haslingden	18,723	1	1	2,500	1¼	422	90
Malvern	16,514	1	1	5,000	1	425	120
Fenton	25,631	1	1	5,300	1	435	110
Dumfries	22,262	1	1	10,000	1	439	5
Southall-Norwood	26,327	1	1	4,543	1	440	85
Mansfield	36,897	2	1	4,295	1	460	138
Rutherglen	24,411	1	1	7,500	1	466	80
Salisbury	21,217	1	1	4,000	1	474	129
Kettering	29,972	1	1	8,427	1½†	477	109
Stirling	21,200	1	1	7,000	1	480	170
Heywood	26,698	1	1	6,380	1	487	93

* Only 1d. levied. † Fraction over 1d. levied.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
VI.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £500 but not exceeding £750 per Annum.							
				£	*d.*	£	£
Chadderton	28,305	1	1	5,542	1	509	123
Shipley	27,710	2	1	3,750	1	520	125
Waterloo-cum-Seaforth	26,396	2	1	7,000	1	548	86
Gravesend	28,117	1	1	6,300	1	550	120
Lowestoft	33,780	1	1	6,000	1	550	140
St Albans	18,132	1	1	3,597	1	550	120
Falkirk	33,569	1	1	5,000*	1	550	95
Batley	36,395	1	1	6,988	1	554	66
Colne	25,693	1	1	5,000	2†	600	160
Chatham	42,250	1	1	4,500	1	600	135
Ramsgate	29,605	1	1	7,000	1	604	100
Peterborough	33,578	1	1	6,563	1	604	130
Dudley	51,092	3	1	8,530	1	610	294
Hamilton	38,644	1	1	15,000	1	630	130
Erith	27,755	1	1	7,000	1	665	107
Worthing	30,308	1	1	6,228	1	682	135
Barry	33,763	1	1	8,800	1	700	138
Twickenham	29,374	1	1	6,865	1	717	184
Nelson	39,485	1	1	7,293	1	724	230
Eccles	41,944	1	1	8,714	1	726	150
VII.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £750 but not exceeding £1,000 per Annum.							
Cork	76,673	1	1	11,000	1	756	165
Torquay	38,772	1	1	8,900	1	760	250
Rawtenstall	30,516	1	1	6,921	1¾	760	230
Rathmines	38,190	1	1	8,500	1	776	150
Ayr	32,986	1	1	10,000	1	780	165
Coatbridge	43,287	1	1	15,000	1	790	130
Aberdare	50,844	4	1	1,500	2‡	800	220
Poole	38,886	2	1	2,000	1	800	155
Motherwell	40,378	1	1	12,000	1	800	191
Clydebank	40,000	1	1	10,000	1	800	270
Heston	43,316	1	1	5,350	1	800	195
Kilburn	Willesden 158,863	1	1	1,759	1	825	140
Kensal Rise		1	1	3,000	1	850	220
Willesden Green		1	1	3,000	1	850	130
Harlesden		1	1	2,000	1	910	207
West Bromwich	68,345	1	1	7,715	1	875	125
Enfield	56,344	2	2	8,000	1	930	238
Luton	50,000	1	1	11,666	1	950	220
Wakefield	51,516	1	1	8,567	1	950	250
Keighley	43,490	1	1	10,000	1½	980	145
Lincoln	57,294	1	1	10,000	1	993	195

* Total cost of building £8,400. † Only 1½d. levied.
‡ Only 1d. levied.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
VIII.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £1,000 but not exceeding £2,000 per Annum.							
Harrogate	33,706	1	1	7,500	1	1,025	210
Merthyr Tydfil	80,990	8*	6	7,800	1	1,045	49
Folkestone	33,495	1	1	5,172	1	1,050	198
Dunfermline †	28,103	1	1	8,000	2	1,065	480
Bromley	33,649	1	1	11,500	1	1,100	325
Wood Green	49,372	1	1	8,569	1	1,117	376
Darwen	40,344	1	1	11,300	1·87	1,150	377
Accrington	45,031	1	1	9,500	1½	1,210	210
Kingston-on-Thames	39,977	1	1	8,400	1½	1,290	329
Stoke Newington	50,683	1	1	4,450	1	1,366	395
St Pancras	218,453	1‡	1	4,000	⅕	1,400	195
Walsall	92,130	1	1	8,000	1½	1,442	350
Great Yarmouth	55,808	2	2	7,000	1½	1,500	345
Eastbourne	52,544	2	1	10,000	⅚	1,534	295
Greenock	75,140	1	1	8,000	1	1,588	445
Hove	42,173	1	1	10,000	1	1,598	414
Northampton	90,076	1	1	15,198	1	1,667	600
Ilford	78,205	2	1	4,000	1	1,706	482
Newport	87,626	3	1	2,000	1	1,737	167
Walthamstow	124,597	2	1	10,000	1	1,760	410
Southend-on-Sea	62,723	1	1	9,374	1	1,800	440
Middlesborough	104,767	1	1	15,000	1	1,816	228
Stockport	108,693	2	1	15,000	1	1,835	472
Reading	75,214	3	2	6,769	1	1,860	481
Wallasey	78,514	4	1	9,072	1	1,910	580
St Helens	96,551	4	3	9,000	1½	1,968	285
Southport	51,650	3	1	5,000	1	2,000	300
IX.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £2,000 but not exceeding £3,000 per Annum.							
Huddersfield	107,825	2	1	1,500	1	2,028	633
Tottenham	137,457	2	1	5,290	1	2,100	406
Blackpool	58,376	1	1	15,000	1	2,200	410
Plymouth	112,042	1	1	15,634	1	2,446	500
Deptford	109,498	1	1	16,500	1	2,500	130
Greenwich	95,977	2	2	13,523	1	2,517	910
Birkenhead	130,832	3	3	20,687	1	2,680	475
Sunderland	151,162	4	3	10,144	1	2,730	514
Wigan	89,171	3	1	5,572	2	2,900	460
Bournemouth	78,677	5	3	8,000	1	3,000	650
Leyton	124,736	3	2	8,000	1½	3,000	750

* No central library.

† Exclusive of three branch libraries erected by Carnegie Dunfermline Trust at cost of £14,700.

‡ No central library.

Name of Place.	Population in 1911.	Total Number of Libraries.	Number of Carnegie Libraries.	Amount of Grant.	Amount of Rate in £.	Yield of Rate.	Amount spent on Books and Binding.
				£	*d.*	£	£
X.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £3,000 but not exceeding £5,000 per Annum.							
Poplar	162,442	3	2	15,000	1	3,086	344
Coventry	106,377	4	3	10,000	1¾	3,200	900
Aberdeen	163,084	1	1	10,500*	1	3,231	691
East Ham	133,504	4	2	15,000	1½	3,250	720
Woolwich	121,403	4	3	15,250	1	3,275	545
Rochdale	91,437	2	1	2,500	1¾	3,327	533
Hammersmith	121,603	3	1	10,000	1	3,380	597
Fulham	153,325	3	1	20,355	1	3,500	835
Leicester	227,242	7	1	12,000	62% of 1½	3,732	850
Portsmouth	231,165	4	1	4,500	1	4,200	831
Lewisham	160,843	5	3	13,500	1	4,400	694
Hackney	222,587	4	4	28,149	1	4,806	1,833
Southwark	191,907	5	1	7,000	1	4,952	356
XI.—Places with Yield of Rate of over £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000 per Annum.							
Hull	278,024	6	1	3,000	1	5,004	1,828
West Ham	289,102	4	1	5,000	1	5,122	841
Stepney	279,804	4	1	6,000	1	5,700	1,200
Dublin	309,272	6	1	16,300	1½	5,900	903
Bolton (Lancs.)	180,885	6	1	15,000	1	6,634	1,950
Cardiff	183,000	6	2	10,409	1	6,986	1,295
Dundee	165,006	7	5	37,000	2	7,381	840
Lambeth	298,126	1	1	12,500	1	7,450	980
Islington	327,403	3	3	30,000	1	7,666	1,404
Belfast	385,492	5	3	15,000	1½	8,850	2,564
Newcastle	266,671	5	1	5,500	1½	9,700	2,042
XII.—Places with Yield of Rate over £10,000 per annum.							
Sheffield	454,653	9	2	5,000	1·35	10,648	2,280
Edinburgh	320,315	6	1	50,000	1	11,200	3,120
Birmingham	783,120	23	9	24,543	†	21,726	4,807
Manchester	714,333	25	2	7,500	1·94	32,183	6,391
Liverpool	746,566	13	5	41,550	2½‡	41,590	4,773
Glasgow	784,455	18	15	120,000	1½	35,689	5,439

* For extension and reading rooms. † No limit. ‡ Including ½d. Museum Rate.

N.B.—The following places in Ireland have received building grants from Mr Carnegie, but no information as to their upkeep or expenditure has been obtained.

Ballyboden	£1,250
Cabinteely	1,000
Lurgan	2,000
Millstreet	2,000

APPENDIX III

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO CARNEGIE LIBRARY BENEFACTIONS

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO CARNEGIE LIBRARY BENEFACTIONS

1. " Only two serious criticisms of the benefactions have been put forward :—(1) Very little has been done to relieve the indebtedness of libraries ; (2) Local authorities have been tempted to overbuild.

" *Overbuilding.*—This, within limits, is a just criticism, but it cannot be urged against many authorities. While I think it would be unwise to discontinue gifts of building, I think also that when a gift is contemplated two points should be made the subject of strict investigation :—(*a*) Is the proposed building too large for the authority to maintain with efficiency ? (*b*) Is the stock of books owned by the authority large enough to justify the proposed building ?

" *Relief of Indebtedness.*—Some library authorities began work in old houses or cheap adapted buildings, and, being thus able to spend most of their income on books, got together excellent libraries. Where these authorities expected to find money to build adequate accommodation for their books they could not tell ! To many of them, however, Mr Carnegie gave the building ; and thus it happens that some of the best libraries in the country are in places where the first aim of the local authority has been to amass books, and where later a building has been provided by Dr Carnegie. In other places the opposite course was followed. Money was borrowed for buildings and furniture, and when the books became worn out and obsolete, the authorities found the burden of debt too heavy to buy enough new stock, and their libraries, in many cases, became less efficient and prosperous than those which had been started in temporary premises. As Dr Carnegie confines his assistance almost entirely to grants for buildings, these burdened authorities were not able to obtain relief. The new Trust would do much good if it were to liquidate at least some portion of the debt of the poorer communities, imposing the condition that the existing rate be not reduced after such relief has been given.

" I can best reply to your request for my views on further matters of policy by stating the chief needs of the library service. These are :—(1) More books and better methods of selecting them ; (2) An improved personnel ; (3) The removal of the limit to the rate.

" *Books and Methods of Selecting Them.*—In the poorer towns grants of books are much needed. If an authority poor in resources could show that, while its expenditure as a whole is carefully and wisely administered, its book fund is inadequate, then I think the Trust would be fulfilling its aim by making a grant of books. If the Trust secured competent advice in selecting books, it might make the grant a means of improving the quality of the stock, especially in the smaller libraries. As you are no doubt aware, Dr Carnegie gave the American Library Association a sum of money, the interest from which is spent upon the publication of a monthly list of books specially selected for libraries, and upon other publications and services of benefit to

the whole body of libraries in the United States. An endowment on similar lines would be of great utility to English libraries.

"*Personnel.*—One of the great needs of the service is a trained and educated personnel. Catalogues and guides to books, however excellent, will not bear comparison with the personal assistance of trained librarians in the library itself. Clearly, it is wasteful to provide good books if the people having charge of them are not competent to assist people in the proper use of them. The Library Association has done much good work, as far as it goes, in encouraging and providing for the training of assistants; but as nearly all this work, both in organising classes and in teaching, has been done voluntarily, it lacks the continuity, extent, and thoroughness necessary to complete success. The time is ripe for establishing two training schools, one in the North and the other in the South, where students may remain for a period to undergo continuous special training. Such schools would do a great deal to raise the standard of librarianship, and, by driving home to library authorities the truth that a library, no less than a school, should be in capably trained hands, will ultimately prevent them from entrusting good libraries to uneducated men. I refer to this question of personnel because it is so important, although I do not know whether assistance in founding such schools comes within the scope of the Trust.

"*Removal of the Rate Limit.*—All I have written above is a plea for larger incomes for libraries. This fact leads me to suggest that a special aim of the Trust should be the removal of the limit to the rate. Scarcely any greater service could be rendered to the movement. Owing to the hostility to which I have referred, a Bill to effect this reform cannot be passed without influential backing and financial support. I believe the Trust, if it worked in combination with the Library Association, would be able to succeed where the Association, working alone, has hitherto failed. And if the Bill *were* passed, the calls upon Dr Carnegie's generosity would be fewer, and the Trust would probably find it necessary to give assistance only in those districts where the inhabitants are poor and the rates high."

2. "Much depends upon local conditions, *and I do not think that any general rule can be laid down.* One place may be more in need of a building than anything else, another place may be far more in need of books than anything else; and the grant of a building may do harm by taking moneys for its upkeep which could be better expended in the purchase of books.

"The trouble has been in the past that no particular discrimination has been exercised. In many cases money has been given for buildings, with the result that most of the rate has been absorbed in upkeep and administration. At the present moment many towns have more buildings than they can properly support, and the Carnegie benefactions in some instances have, quite unintentionally of course, played into the hands of local people who want to see a building erected in this or that ward, and have no real appreciation of the proper work of a public library.

"In many instances, also, towns might be much better helped by granting money for extensions of existing buildings than by limiting benefactions to new buildings only.

"In regard to money given for books, there is no doubt that it is in

technical books—using the word in a broad sense—that most public libraries find their greatest deficiency. This is due not only to the fact that these books are usually very expensive, but they are constantly falling out of date, and it is almost a hopeless task for libraries with limited book funds to keep any considerable collection of technical books up to date. I should be inclined to suggest that any money which may be given by the Trust for this purpose should be given on very definite conditions as to the kind of literature upon which it is to be expended.

"It appears to me that the Trust should consider the special circumstances of each town, and should act only after they have received a report from some expert, thoroughly familiar with library conditions, who is able to go to the spot and hear and see for himself.

"It is hardly possible to foresee the best way of helping in all cases. I may perhaps give an example of this in our own case. Several years ago I laid before Mr Carnegie a plan for working a system of delivery stations, by means of a daily motor-car service, and pointed out that for far less money than a single branch building costs a service might be instituted for a comparatively large town, which would meet much of the demand for books in outlying centres without creating a heavy charge upon the library income such as almost any branch building entails. The reply was that Mr Carnegie could not enter into a new field of that kind. I mention it here, of course, merely by way of illustration."

3. "The penny in the pound library rate in a town where such a building has been erected will not yield enough money for the purchase of a representative collection of first-class literature. The grand building needs in the first place to be cleaned and kept in order, and for this a caretaker and cleaners have to be employed. Then there is the lighting and heating and other building charges. Then you have the actual staff—the librarian and his assistants. Only last of all, under these conditions of foundation, can you consider the books.

"Such a condition can only be avoided by the library rate being levied three or four years before the building is erected, and the proceeds of the rate devoted to the purchase of books.

"The above picture is perhaps extreme, but it is a logical one. What happens, of course, is that in a town where a Carnegie Library is being founded there are already other libraries, subscription and club institutions, which are happy, when the Carnegie Library is built, to transfer their books to it. But even when these chance collections do appear to relieve the absurdity of the situation, there still remains the strain indicated above. These outside collections, though filling the shelves, are often old and out of date and needing repair. Hence the eternal complaint, even from new Carnegie Libraries, of the soiled condition of the volumes. To cleanse and renew these stocks money again is required, and this is just what Carnegie Libraries have not got —for books."

4. "There can be no doubt that the Carnegie benefactions have considerably assisted the movement towards extending a desire for reading amongst the masses; in fact, I am inclined to think that but for these benefactions

the present plane of the library movement in Great Britain would not have been reached for many years to come.

"I claim that most of the recent development in public library utility has been the outcome of Carnegie benefactions; that these have in most cases been covered with wise restrictions and conditions; that there is less present need for the continuance of these gifts of buildings than ten years ago; that it might be wise to make a rule as to local assessable values before granting buildings in future; that the eased expenditure might be applied to the assistance of minor public libraries by some scheme of endowment; and that places burdened by heavy loan charges might be relieved. Finally, I suggest that the Carnegie Trust throw its weight into the backing of the new Libraries Bill, a measure that has nought but good for the movement."

5. "An important point, possibly not always taken into account when conditions are named with offers of grants for public library buildings, is the disparity between rateable values in different areas. For example, in the following cases, if grants are accompanied by practically the same conditions, those having relatively small rateable value are placed at a permanent disadvantage :—

	Population.	Rateable Value.	Library 1d. Rate produces
		£	£
B.	80,000	750,000	3000
C.	115,000	440,000	1830
E.	55,000	450,000	1850
W.	93,000	243,000	1000

On examination it would be found in all such cases that the towns having large populations with low rateable value are principally industrial in character. The income for library purposes is comparatively small, and, generally speaking, it will be found that in such towns the demand for expensive technical literature is much greater than in the wealthier boroughs. Not only is the demand for technical literature greater, but books of all kinds call for much more frequent renewal. Other features might be referred to, but probably they have been already considered."

6. "As a result of the various Carnegie grants received by this borough, it has been possible to establish three large libraries and a smaller one, and to maintain them on an annual income of about £3300. But for the grants referred to it would have been impossible to erect libraries large enough to supply the need of the district, as the consequent loan charges would have absorbed too large a proportion of our income. As it is, we have to repay £743 per annum on a loan taken up for the erection of our Central Library, which was built prior to the commencement of the Carnegie grants. Many libraries are situated similarly, and the annual loan charges are hampering and harassing their Committees, whose only fault is that they erected their libraries too soon!"

7. "I have sometimes thought that grants have been made to places where the library rate was far too small to maintain a library, and that better results would probably have been obtained if the grant had been made to some larger town or district in the neighbourhood already possessing a library, and the small district served from the larger one. To make this clearer, let me take a local case. Immediately outside our town we have two small districts, one with a population of over 7000 and a rateable value of £25,700, and the other with a population of 3800 and a rateable value of £14,500. Neither of these places, I apprehend, either separately or together, is able to maintain a library, but both could, I believe, be very well served if arrangements could be made whereby they could combine with this library. I have often thought that if these two authorities ever contemplated establishing libraries, efforts should be made for them either to work in conjunction with us, or, if this is not practicable, then they should be served, as I suggested in my remarks to your previous inquiries, by the County Council.

"This is the only criticism and suggestion I have to make. I can only say Mr Carnegie's gift has been of great benefit to the town; and of all the institutions which the people possess, there is none, I think, more valued than their public library."

8. "There can be no doubt in the minds of those who are acquainted with the history of the public library movement in Great Britain that Mr Carnegie's benefaction for the provision of library buildings has given an impetus to the library movement, and that these benefactions have induced a larger number of places to put the Libraries Act in force, while the gift of buildings to places which had already adopted the Act has enabled many struggling libraries to carry on their work under improved conditions, free from the financial strain which presses so heavily when the buildings have been erected by means of loans and the charges for redemption and interest are paid out of the limited rate.

"I have felt for a long time that the towns which, before Mr Carnegie's benefactions were extended to this country, had sufficient enterprise to embark upon the erection of library buildings in spite of the limited funds available, merited some consideration.

"A public library system which will provide for rural areas, an urgent need, has not yet been formulated in this country. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of this work. My experience in this direction, by providing boxes of books for study classes in districts with no libraries, encourages the belief that there is a great and important work to be done, and that the results will be such as to more than repay the cost.

"It is probable that the county as a unit of library operations will be the ultimate solution of this question of rural libraries. At present there is no Act of Parliament enabling the counties to deal with the question.

"You will observe that my remarks are confined to two points :—

"(1) An improved standard for existing libraries.

"(2) The provision of libraries for those areas where the rateable value is too small, and the population too limited, for the upkeep of independent libraries. This difficulty to be overcome by some scheme of circulation of boxes of books from a county or other centre."

9. " The foundation and growth of this library is entirely due to Mr Carnegie's generosity. In common with many other local authorities, this District Council would never have been able to provide a public library without substantial assistance from an outside source.

" In view of all Mr Carnegie has done for the library movement, I hardly like to make any criticisms of his methods or to suggest any way in which he could further assist the work of library authorities ; but as you have asked me to do so I will make the following suggestions :—

" 1. That all future libraries built by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust should include a residence for the librarian.

" 2. That an annual grant should if possible be made to all libraries with small incomes.

" 3. If the second suggestion is not possible, that an annual grant for the purchase of books should be made to libraries with small incomes.

" (1) *Residence for Librarians.*—It has always seemed to me that this is a small matter in which Mr Carnegie could greatly assist small libraries without increasing his grant very much, if at all. At first sight it appears an almost insignificant matter, but to persons connected with the administration of libraries with small incomes it is an important matter. It would mean increasing one's income by about 10 per cent.—an important consideration when money is anything but plentiful.

" (2) *Annual Grants to Libraries.*—If your Trust have sufficient funds at their disposal, I do think the work of many of the libraries erected by Mr Carnegie would be greatly increased if a scheme of annual grants to libraries with small incomes, in thickly populated towns with entirely working-class populations, could be arranged. On looking back over the history of the library movement for the past ten years, one is forced to the conclusion that it must be some years before the penny rate limit is removed. The result is that many small libraries will have to go on being understocked and understaffed. And it seems to me that further assistance on the lines I have mentioned would, if it could be arranged, greatly add to the useful work which many libraries are doing.

" (3) *Annual Grants for the Purchase of Books.*—It is well known to persons connected with libraries with inadequate incomes that the item of expenditure which suffers most from lack of funds is the book account. There are Library Committees in the country who, after they have met all the working expenses, have nothing, or next to nothing, to spend upon the purchase of new books. This ought not to be. In some cases, no doubt, it could be avoided, but in many cases it is unavoidable. It appears to me that Mr Carnegie's generosity is not doing all it ought unless all libraries are well stocked with books. With the rate limit, Library Committees cannot do more than they are doing, and so anything that is done to remove this difficulty must be accomplished by an outside body. I therefore suggest that the work of the libraries would be greatly increased if your Trust could make annual grants for the purchase of books to deserving libraries.

" I do not suggest that you should take over the whole work of providing books, but rather that you should adopt a scheme whereby assistance would be given to those libraries who are doing all they can to help themselves.

My idea is that for every £1 the Library Committee spends on the purchase of books, the Carnegie Trust should give £1 for the same purpose. This would give Library Committees a real inducement to economise in other ways in order to have money for the purchase of books. But, that economy should not be accomplished at the expense of efficiency in other directions, I think that it would be desirable for the Trust to fix a maximum grant according to the income from the library rate. My scheme would therefore be as follows :—

Income from Library Rate.	Library Committee's Expenditure on Books.	Grant from Carnegie Trust (maximum).
£	£	£
200	20	20
300	30	30
400	40	40
500	50	50

10. " (With reference to grant of Branch Libraries) : There can be no doubt but that these two small libraries have proved of some advantage to the residents in the district in which they are placed. On the other hand, the diversion of part of the proceeds of the penny library rate from the Central Library, in order to maintain these branches, has without doubt injured the main Central Library.

" In towns such as this the proceeds of a penny rate are barely sufficient to maintain one Central Library with some degree of efficiency. The withdrawal, therefore, of part of its income to maintain branches must result, as it has done here, in injury to the Central Library by decreasing the amount of money available to expend on reference and other good books, and causing loss of efficiency in other directions. I am in favour of the increase in public libraries everywhere, but I see no sense in the erection of branch library buildings unless there be some guarantee that these libraries should be maintained without injury to the parent library.

" In my opinion, too often these branch library buildings have been given without a full and adequate inquiry from the proper quarter. As a result, one hears from all over the country of half-starved libraries. People have been anxious to obtain gifts of these buildings, and have not been far-sighted enough to see that the income to maintain them would be found without injuring the existing libraries.

" It seems almost impossible to obtain any increase to the penny library rate. We have tried here twice in ten years and failed. For over thirty years the Library Association and others have tried without success to get a Bill through Parliament to give power to local authorities to increase the penny rate limit.

" Since you ask for my suggestion, I suggest that no further grants for branch library buildings be made without a most searching inquiry as to whether the erection of such branches, without additional income, is likely to injure the existing library or libraries in the district."

11. "Briefly, I may say that without the grant of £3000 from Mr Carnegie this place would have had to wait a considerable number of years for her public library. The product of the penny rate here is so small (£240) that any inroad upon it for interest and sinking fund to defray cost of building, would have meant the starving of the library for a lengthy period. The library income is not, however, entirely free from heavy annual charges, as my Council had to borrow £1200 for furnishing the library, and this means an annual repayment of £100. This, in an urban district, is a great handicap to the proper development of a library, as it is utterly impossible, without outside help, to keep the library up to date as regards scientific and other works, and sadly reduces its claim to be an educational institution.

"For this reason I would suggest, at any rate for small towns and urban districts, that until such time as the present limitation of the library rate to one penny in the pound is removed, the policy on which grants are made by the Trust should be broadened so as to allow :—

"Grants to small town libraries for furnishing (in addition to building grants and free sites) ; or

"Where the furnishing is done at the cost of the local authority, that a sum should be granted which would produce an annual amount equivalent to the annual charge upon the library income for furnishing, and that such sum should be reserved specially by the local authority for the purchase of educational works (scientific, sociological, topographical, biographical, etc.)."

12. "If the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust could see the advisability of granting to the libraries of the smaller towns, many of which, comparatively speaking, are doing better work than some of the larger towns with generous incomes, an annual sum of money to be entirely devoted to the purchase of books, it would materially help them in their work."

13. "Mr Carnegie's plan of providing suitable and substantial buildings has proved to be the best and most permanent method of helping the library movement, short of actual endowment.

"But, if the Carnegie Trust is thinking of extending the scope of the assistance at present given, it seems to me that there are two other ways in which valuable help might be given, *i.e.* :—

"(1) By making grants towards the reduction or extinction of debts incurred in the purchase of sites or erection of buildings.

"(2) By making annual, or special, grants to libraries in small places where the rate income leaves little or no margin for the purchase of books, after payment of working expenses."

14. "I should like to suggest three things :—

"1*st*. The desirability of supplementing grants for buildings by another grant sufficient, when added to the yearly income, to maintain the proposed library in a state of efficiency. My reason for this is based on observation made in places where Carnegie libraries are not fulfilling their objects because of insufficient income.

" 2*nd*. In my opinion it would be wise to refuse grants for building where there are not sufficient means for maintaining efficient service.

" 3*rd*. In view of the penny rate limitation, I would suggest that the Trust give favourable consideration to the claims of large cities, in many of which are thickly populated districts entirely unprovided with library facilities. When it is remembered that some districts of this character contain larger populations than many of the smaller towns, claims of this nature are worthy of support."

15. " In my opinion all public libraries should be under supervision, either of the County Council, or, better still, under the Board of Education, and that they should receive Government aid, and be made to serve districts, and that literature dealing especially with the industries, etc., of the locality should be generously provided, both in the form of text and reference books."

16. " With regard to suggestions in connection with the grants : as you know, there are many libraries in rapidly growing districts like our own, where the income received from the penny rate during the first six or seven years is hardly sufficient to keep them thoroughly up to date, while at the same time meeting any extraordinary expenditure—repairs to buildings, printing of catalogues, etc. To meet this difficulty I certainly think, or rather suggest, that the Trust might, after full investigation, insert a condition to the effect that a certain sum, out of the amount granted, be set aside to meet any unforeseen contingency during the early years of the library's existence—this refers more especially to depreciation and upkeep of buildings. Charges of this nature on library funds often swallow up money badly needed for new books and replacements. With the gradual growth of the district, together with the increased yield from the penny rate, this expenditure would be more easily borne."

17. " The opening of three Carnegie branch libraries here gave an impetus to the library movement such as nothing else could have done : they show that entirely new fields have been tapped, and the issues of books for home reading have increased by nearly 200,000 annually since they were opened in September 1910.

" I should like to mention three suggestions which have often been in my mind :—

" (1) Some expert should visit and inquire into the *local circumstances*. I believe this to be most important, because, for some reasons unknown, towns have been refused grants which are apparently in exactly the same plight as other towns where the application for a grant has been successful.

" (2) It is extremely desirable that buildings only of such a size and character should be erected as can be adequately maintained. The rate of a penny in the pound is said to be swallowed up in administrative charges, allowing little or nothing for the purchase of books, or for the payment of librarian's salary. Over-ornate buildings are being locally taxed to the full, leaving the book fund ' wiped out,' or sadly too small to be of any service in

keeping the library in an efficient state. The *whole success of the library depends upon its book-purchasing capacity.*

" (3) The ratepayers ought not to be penalised by a gift, and the ' condition ' of a free site (though the library income does not bear its cost) is nevertheless, in some cases, purchased at a very heavy charge. Through hearsay evidence, I believe in one case the site of a Central Library cost the ratepayers £12,000, and the building cost Mr Carnegie £10,000, and this in a town which would have been as well served with a cheaper site and buildings."

18. " I have pleasure in stating that the two grants from Mr Carnegie helped my Committee to develop the library work of the borough in many ways, until now this place claims on the basis of its population (which is 160,000) to have the best-used library system in the country.

" In the making of such grants in the future I believe it would be better for the library movement generally if certain conditions were insisted upon, such as—

" (1) That no library building be larger than is necessary for the present size or future growth of the district.

" (2) That a certain sum, say 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the income, be guaranteed each year for the purpose of buying books, periodicals, and binding."

19. " Mr Carnegie's gift was conditional upon a rate of three-halfpence in the pound being levied, increasing the income from £1000 to £1500. This enabled the Committee to purchase the best books in all classes of literature, and to supply the reference library with many costly scientific, literary, and historical encyclopædias and dictionaries, making that department a very mine of information.

" If the gifts of Mr Carnegie have resulted in the same manner elsewhere, they certainly must prove of immense value educationally in the towns which have so greatly benefited.

" Personally, I am grateful for all that has been accomplished, which would have been absolutely impossible except for this kindly and munificent generosity."

20. " The only criticism I have to make, in general, as to the grants is with reference to those made to the small urban and rural districts, where the annual sum of money provided by the library rate is quite inadequate for the purchase of many books, and also the administrative work is so poorly paid for that it is impossible to obtain the trained assistants that are essential for the proper working of a library. If it were possible to aid those small districts by annual grants for the purchase of books only, I am convinced that the many district libraries would be of far greater value to the community they serve."

21. " The one great trouble here is lack of funds. The Carnegie Trust is doing splendid work in supplying buildings to house books for the people ;

but this library, like many others, is hampered in its work owing to shortage of money for the purchase of up-to-date technical and scientific books.

"If the Carnegie Trust would institute some system by means of which small grants for the purchase of such books could be obtained for libraries built by the Trust, then a great impetus would be given to the educational work of those institutions."

22. "I should just like to say, as to the grants in general, that the work of Mr Carnegie in the past is beyond praise in respect of (1) that it has brought home the library idea, and the advantages of it, to a great many communities in this country who would not have reached that stage probably for many years yet; and (2) that it has been done in a sound way by ensuring that these communities shall perform their part in the work by adopting the Libraries Acts, providing sites, etc. In one respect I think the stipulation by Mr Carnegie that communities should adopt the Acts has not been quite stringent enough. In this country the adoption of the Library Acts (which provide for only a penny rate) is not sufficient to ensure such an income in small communities as will at all properly maintain a public library. This point, I think, should be carefully looked at by the Trustees."

23. "I have always thought that where the conditions are such that the book fund is likely to be trespassed upon by the maintenance of the building, the Trust would do well to limit the size of the building and make it a condition that part of the grant be set aside, the interest to be used for the purchase of books. At the same time, if a system of developing libraries in rural areas were adopted, and an arrangement for working the smaller districts by means of circulating books in a way other than by the erection of a library building, much more ground could be covered with less cost."

24. "I think that, if the library had been established without Dr Carnegie's help, it could not have been very efficient, for the erection of a building suited for the district would have meant the borrowing of such a sum that the loan charges would have crippled the work for years. As it is now, the library has been doing good work for eight years, and is generally looked upon as the institution from which the ratepayers get the biggest return for their money. It is true our book fund is somewhat small, for, after paying all maintenance charges, only about £80 per annum is left for new books. In such a district as ours, where there is a heavy demand for books on the physical sciences, engineering and mechanical trades, such a sum is hardly sufficient. This brings me to the one suggestion I have to make, and that is, that the Carnegie Trust adopt some means of assisting the book funds of the libraries in the smaller areas."

25. "As regards the future policy of making grants: I would suggest that it should be a condition of the grant that a part of such grants should be earmarked as an endowment. As an illustration, say £5000 is granted, £1000 of this amount to be invested in Corporation stock or any other gilt-edged security, the interest of which shall be devoted towards the *provision of books of a solid character*. Such conditions to be observed in all cases where the

income from the penny rate is less than £500 ; of course, the endowment to be *pro rata* to the grant."

26. " If your Trust would take into consideration the question of the effect of existing loan charges on library buildings, upon the question of library development, and of making grants in aid of their annual repayment or reduction, you would be conferring a great benefit on the institutions in districts which were sufficiently progressive to establish libraries without the incentive of a promised grant to cover the cost of buildings."

27. " With regard to criticisms or suggestions, I think I may venture to say that, in my opinion, it is unwise to give grants to districts not large enough to support them efficiently. It simply means that the library becomes a disseminating centre for cheap, trashy literature, purchased more for quantity than quality, and naturally the public opinion of libraries is not raised. I should suggest that a penny rate realising not less than £350 should be the minimum for which grants should be considered, while the present penny limit is in operation."

28. " May I add as a suggestion that in districts like this where the amount produced by the library rate is small, the usefulness of the library could be still further developed if an additional grant were made, the interest thereupon being used exclusively for the developing of the reference library, which is the most useful department and at the same time the most neglected, owing to the income of the library not being sufficient to purchase the expensive books with which to stock it."

29. " My only criticism of the grants made by Mr Carnegie is that they did not go far enough, and in consequence you will find, particularly here in Ireland, that many buildings are erected which never serve the purpose they are intended to serve, because it is impossible for the authorities to incur expenditure on the purchase of books."

30. " The fact that we have 9528 acres to administer with only 30,516 of a population explains itself.

" To serve the outlying districts we have distributing stations held in our Council schools, during the evenings ; and through the growth of the work it has recently been necessary to ask Mr Carnegie for a grant to extend our premises for extra storage, and I am pleased to say that he has kindly granted our request.

" The schools only cost us a little extra remuneration to the caretaker, which is much cheaper than working separate establishments as branches.

" With this way of working I am pleased to say that one-third of our population have readers' tickets."

31. " I would suggest that grants should not be made to towns where the penny rate does not produce at least £350 per year. In this town, where the penny rate produces £395, it is found that after providing for salaries, newspapers, cleaning, lighting, fuel, rates, insurances, binding, repairs, etc., not

more than £50 or £60 is available for new books, and great care has to be taken of almost every penny unless the library is to become a source of worry to the Library Committee. In the case of places where the rate is less than the above-named amount, I would suggest that a grant be made to the nearest town, already possessing a library, for the purpose of establishing a branch reading-room or travelling library to supply that particular district.

"I would also like to suggest that small occasional grants of say £50 or £100 would be of great value to libraries in small towns."

32. "I should regret any curtailment in policy so long as the penny in the pound limit is in existence, especially in Ireland, where the rate product—owing to differences in valuation of property—is 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. less than in Great Britain. Personally, I would rather the principle of the policy be extended, and would like to see libraries more liberally endowed, by a sum *pro rata* to the building grant being added to the gifts for endowment purposes; the full penny in the pound local annual levy being insisted on as heretofore, as the building of modern libraries, which must of necessity be built for present needs and future growth, results more often than not in providing establishments larger than are required for the moment, with a consequent extra cost of upkeep which can be ill afforded out of the product of a penny rate.

"Should the adoption of such a principle necessitate a reduction of the number of grants to individual libraries, I submit that greater results would accrue to the few thus endowed, as they would be in a position to carry out their work in a more efficient manner than obtains at present. Rural district libraries in particular, are—I believe—more in need of such relief than libraries in cities and large towns; though the latter, in most places, are in a state of semi-starvation, and are unable to develop their resources to the extent desirable, consequent on the curse of the rate limit."

33. "I know from experience that the great want of small libraries whose income from the penny rate is less than £150 to £200 per year is some additional income from some source or other so that the best side of the library, that which is most useful to students of all kinds, could be built up with suitable literature.

"If the public libraries are to become, as they ought to be, part of our educational system, they must furnish books for all classes of students.

"Do not think, in pleading for the student, I would depreciate novel-reading. I know too well that in such industrial centres as ours, where a great part of the population are workers, novel-reading is one of their greatest and cheapest pleasures. A public library would be worthy of support if it existed for no higher purpose."

34. "If I may be permitted, I should like to make a suggestion with regard to grants to small libraries. The income of most libraries, as you know, is usually very limited, and the cost of the upkeep and staffing of them swallows up a large proportion of the money. The remainder is all that is available for the purchase of books and periodicals, and, in consequence, it is quite impossible for these libraries to purchase the most important quick-

reference works for the reference library, on account of the high prices usually charged for dictionaries, encyclopædias, and works of similar character. To satisfy this need, I would suggest that a certain amount of money be devoted for the purpose of making annual grants to small libraries for the express purpose of providing useful and standard reference books. These works, I may say, seldom, if ever, get into the second-hand market, and, in consequence, small libraries have to forego the purchase of them altogether."

35. " It has been brought very forcibly home to me, since taking charge of this library, that the public libraries in small towns, urban and rural districts, are quite unable to fulfil adequately their true objects, on account of their meagre incomes ; and, as in this case, had the donation been £4000 instead of £3000, and the difference, or even £500, invested to ensure an income towards the Book Fund, the library in the hands of efficient men would have had a steady growth, both in stock and general utility, whereas under present conditions its growth is extremely slow and its scope restricted, and the more expensive text-books and works of reference are out of the question.

" With due diffidence, I venture to make two suggestions : first, that the Trust, in making grants in the future, should, wherever the rate income is less than say £500, increase the grant a little, and invest a portion of it, and earmark the product for ' new books ' ; secondly, and perhaps the most efficient manner of forwarding the public library movement in this country is for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust to devote its energies and resources to the forwarding of the proposed legislation for the removal of the rate limitation.

" No grants should be made to places with a less income from a penny rate than £250 to £300, as their income precludes their employing a trained official. The whole success of a public library depends very largely upon efficient administration."

APPENDIX IV

EXAMPLES OF OVERBUILDING

EXAMPLES OF OVERBUILDING

1. Example A.—In 1902 Mr Carnegie gave £8000 for building, and in 1904 added £426, 3s. 4d.

Present State of Library.—Income £656 ; head librarian only gets £104, chief assistant £52, and second assistant £30 per annum—work hours, 9 to 9. Average amount spent on books is £100 per year. This with a population of 30,000 is quite inadequate. Librarian and Chairman of Library Committee agree that the building was put up without due thought to expenses of upkeep. In 1911 the latter wrote to Mr Carnegie : " Had we remained in the old place and spent this money (*i.e.* money at present expended on upkeep) on books, which are the real library, and gone on with our smaller and less expensive management, the town would have been better off. . . . I cannot help expressing regret that your offer, generous as it was, was accepted, because, owing to the nature of the gift, and to the somewhat short-sightedness of the Councillors, the institution is now nothing more nor less than an encumbrance."

2. Example B.—In 1902 Mr Carnegie gave £10,000 for a library building—the penny in the pound produces £300. The gift was too great in proportion both to the size of the town (16,887 pop.) and to the yield of rate. Salary of librarian is £100 ; and in 1914, £11, 17s. 5d. was spent on books. Local effort has started a book-club, which transfers the books, bought by subscription, to the public library after one year.

The former librarian writes, that previously the library had " accommodation in the Municipal Buildings, and out of a revenue of £300 spent £80 on books. Grant of £10,000 obtained, and the cost of maintenance swallowed up the whole income, and nothing was left for purchase of books. In this case a Carnegie grant seriously crippled a prosperous library."

3. Example C.—In 1904 Mr Carnegie gave grant of £12,000. The penny rate produces £800, of which £38, 19s. has to be spent on loans, and £40 on rates. Expenditure in 1913 on books was only £140, 8s. 11d.

The librarian writes that the Public Library is a building just about twice as large as it ought to be, and costs in general maintenance a proportion of the annual revenue far in excess of what that revenue ought to bear ; the result being, of course, that the sum available for books is ridiculously small.

4. Example D.—In 1898 Mr Carnegie gave £10,000 for library building, finally erected and opened in 1904. Meantime no rate had been levied, so that on opening £1000 was borrowed for purchase of books. Added to the strain of repayment of loan, the yield of rate was taxed by the unsuitability of the site and of the planning of the building. The librarian gets £140 without a house. Only £1 spent on books last year ; on building loans and rates, £67, 17s.

The librarian writes : " Since 1908 I have devoted myself not to the

library but to the finances. I have kept down every expenditure and ignored our requirements. Every member of the staff is underpaid."

5. Example E.—£15,000 in 1903 given by Mr Carnegie. No money for books, rate only produced £80, could not afford proper librarian—only a caretaker, who gets 12s. a week, with house, coal, etc. Rate now produces £100, and about £10 is spent on books. Gift out of proportion to yield of rate.

6. Example F.—Grant of £7500 in 1903. Rate produces £324, of which £150 has to be spent on interest and sinking fund and on rates. Salaries of a librarian and half-time assistant only £98 : " little or nothing left for literary equipment of library." " Estimates for present year exceed revenue, although there is practically no provision for additional books."

7. Example G.—In 1903 and 1905 received total grant of £4000. In building this grant was exceeded, and loan amounting to £1834 was incurred (now reduced to £1495).

Present Condition.—Income, £381. Repayment of loan, £106. Salaries, £108 (three women employed). Rates, taxes, etc., £45. Books, £20. Stock of literature small.

8. Example H.—In 1904 and 1906 got grants amounting to £2652. Rate produces £190. About £10 spent on books. Salary of librarian, £66. Caretaker, £28. " For the past seven years the development of the library has been retrograde rather than progressive."

Income from rate far too small to support or stock library.

9. Example I.—Four libraries built in 1903. Grant, £15,000. Income from rate, £3086. £594 spent annually on repayment of loans (total amount owing, £7004), and only £235 on books. Rates and taxes, £48. Salaries, £1467 (21 of a staff). The population is 162,442. " I would suggest that the Trust might consider the question of lifting the debt from libraries where the income from penny is so very inadequate."

APPENDIX V

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO THE COATS LIBRARIES IN SCOTLAND

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RELATING TO THE COATS LIBRARIES IN SCOTLAND

1. "When I saw sixty or seventy people asking for books to read every Friday evening I thought that a great want had been supplied. Here came those of a religious bent for religious books; the imaginative for fiction; the more stolid for intellectual improvement; and the poetic for poetry. But alas! ere half the books were read by half a dozen people the lull came, and nothing we could do has revived general interest.

"The books most read were *The Sky Pilot*, Russell's sea stories, R. L. Stevenson's, etc. Scott and Dickens were seldom in demand. It is difficult to suggest how a revival could be accomplished. No doubt books on the local industries of fishing and farming would help, with a few on local history."

2. "The volumes are chiefly fiction, and these have been mostly read by the people. Scientific books, history and geography are very scarce, and I think it would be a very valuable asset. In recent years the library has been a source of great interest to supplementary scholars. In fact, these scholars use the library more than anybody else, and they get every encouragement from me to do so, because they are thus aided in research work. Ten volumes of *Harmsworth's Encyclopædia* have been gifted, and these have proved very useful.

"Some scientific books, also some mathematical books, books on farming, sheep-dipping, etc., would be immensely interesting to the people in this island. Most of the people have read the majority of the books at present in use. They read them quickly and eagerly, but a large number requested some of the books I suggested above, but only a very few were to be had.

"The librarian calls a meeting of committee at certain times and reports the state and condition of the books in the library. Personally, I will be very pleased if a number of books on science and mathematics and seamanship could be gifted to the school library for use of supplementary scholars in the school."

3. "Then, as regards works of instruction, a small library should be well supplied with some standard works on history, also a few readable works on modern science and discovery. In the news of the day one constantly meets with references to these subjects, and it would be a great convenience to have within reach some means of obtaining fuller information. Books placed in a country library for reference only, and not to be taken out, are not much help to anybody, unless the library is kept in a private house where an evening could be spent in reading them.

"Secondly, the question of making the library accessible to the public, and getting them to take an interest in it, is not so easy. As long as our library

was a new thing it was well patronised, but of late there has been a great falling off. I think it would be a good plan to get a Mutual Improvement Association or something of that kind started in connection with each library. This would keep up the interest of the young people as well as some of the old. Then the committee could get up a course of lectures on some interesting subject, past or present. They could not go far to seek a lecturer, of course, but in most districts they could find some person well enough learned for the purpose. The parish minister or schoolmaster would be always willing to help. These lectures would be a great attraction for the long winter evenings in a rural district."

4. " Orcadians are shrewd, hardy, enterprising, and ambitious to get on in the world. Besides the services of the Church, they read religious books to develop spiritual-mindedness, and books on other subjects to inform and guide their intelligence. Besides those who go South, many of them go abroad, and make good colonists. I attach much importance, therefore, to the libraries, in many ways. Young and old read the books. You may think we have a great many already, and so we have—more than I ever dreamt of—but, from one cause or another, interest soon flags unless fresh stimulus is supplied, so I hope you will not forget us in this small, lonely, but historic island."

5. " I think the benefit of the books Mr James Coats so generously presented to Shetland would have been far greater had they been less scattered."

6. " This library, granted by the late Mr Coats of Ferguslie House, Paisley, was well patronised by young and old in the district when opened in April 1905. That is over nine years ago, and the demand for books is now not nearly so great, seeing most of them have been read more than once.

" Here, as elsewhere, I suppose, works of fiction, travel and adventure, biography, and humour are the favourites, and most of these have been read over and over again.

" We have but very few books by the best English novelists, and would be glad to have some more; while, particularly for the boys, some volumes dealing with the glorious career of our army and navy would prove invaluable in the teaching of both history and patriotism. Apart from the usual history books, we have not got one single volume dealing with the building up of our great Indian Empire, nor yet one dealing with the founding of our various colonies. I need scarcely say how greatly we miss such works as these, for not only do the young people at school require them, but older people, many of whom have but a very hazy idea indeed of the greatness of our Empire beyond the seas. We have no books of reference dealing with either the Old or New Testament, and, with the exception of Macaulay's Essays, and some of Hazlitt's, we have but few books treating of English literature.

" As to how this particular library is to be maintained I find it difficult to make any suggestions. This is a purely crofter-fisherman district, and like most such, are by no means too well off. I am of opinion, therefore, that unless the School Board, or County Council Committee on Higher Education, took a practical interest in the matter, by granting a small sum yearly to

purchase a few new books, to replace lost or used-up volumes, and to rebind some good books whose binding has given way, there is but small hope for a library placed as ours is, unless some kindly philanthropist could see his or her way to endow it with the small sum necessary."

7. " All the books have been well read, but we find it extremely difficult in a rural district like this to make any further addition to the library, even although it is impossible to get any new books to read.

" The class of books which is required in a district like this (in addition to those already existing) is a number of volumes of fiction, biography, and history, by modern authors, and especially a few books on subjects in connection with farming, with a standard work on the diseases of animals, which could be left in the library for consultation."

8. " I came here five years ago, and during that time I, without any help from local parties, raised over £200 to build a Social Institute and Reading Room for the benefit of the young people of the district, during the long winter evenings. I also collected from personal friends and natives of the district a library of over 300 volumes. These books are installed in the Reading Room, but are not much read, except by the school pupils, as the books are for the most part suited for children only, and are all of the fiction class.

" Having explained so far what has been done locally, I now beg to offer a few suggestions to your Committee :—

" (1) That the Carnegie Trust supplement our Institute Library, so as to provide suitable reading for young people, middle-aged and old people.

" (2) That the selection of books supplied should be composed of biography, history, simple scientific books, agricultural text-books, with a selection of Gaelic books for the middle-aged and old people.

" (3) That the books supplied by the Trust be installed in the present Institute Library, which is under the care of the Institute Trustees. I act as librarian and organiser of the Institute myself, free of charge. I am also secretary to the trustees of the Institute, so that the Trustees may rest assured that due care will be exercised in the working and lending of any volumes sent."

9. " There is no doubt that Mr Coats's intentions were good, but somehow or other he did not seem to have been properly advised as to the quality of the libraries when he decided to grant such. From what I have seen of these libraries, they looked as if the bookseller had been given a free hand with regard to the books he supplied.

" In many of these the stock of books is now very seriously depleted, and the remaining volumes are for the most part unreadable so far as either the young or grown-up people are concerned."

10. " Another point here is the great demand for Gaelic books. I have collected about a score of volumes, and they are greatly run after. They comprise religious books and poetry, with one or two short stories. This is an opening not yet catered for—a good supply of Gaelic books, and not

necessarily religious work. There is also felt a want in navigation books of reference, manuals, etc. I have bought a few charts and other books, but more are needed, and would certainly prove a boon and a blessing."

11. "There are scarcely any books here suitable for the highest classes in the school, and for those who have recently left. Country children under eighteen have not, as a rule, cultivated a taste for deep reading. A few books of discovery and travel, and books written by R. L. Stevenson, Ballantyne, etc., for young people, would be much appreciated. In these days when such an effort is being made to encourage the cause of Gaelic, a few books in that language would be acceptable. If a new collection of books were to be got here, I feel sure a strong committee would be formed to look after the maintenance of the library."

12. "Returning to the question of financial maintenance of the libraries that have been established, I think that this could best be done by an annual grant from the Trust bearing some proportion, say an equivalent, to the income raised locally by fees, donations, proceeds of entertainments, etc. I should deprecate associating the maintenance with parish rates as likely to militate against their popularity, as, in country districts, anything so maintained spells one word, 'burden.' I pin my faith to purely voluntary effort."

13. "My experience with the Coats Library has been that the readers found the selection so restricted that they soon exhausted the books they cared to read, and the result was that in the course of three or four seasons our regular reading list had almost disappeared. The difficulty with a library of this sort seems to lie in the lack of a fresh supply of books. My opinion is, if a fair supply of good books were secured to begin with, and if a small subsidy were given and judiciously expended every year, we would have here a considerable list of regular readers."

14. "Good books—like those of Scott, Dickens, etc.—are *clean*; the demand is for trashy stuff like A. S. Swan's.

"I have patched, gummed, and glued till some books are scarcely recognisable, and about 200, more or less, ought to be scrapped."

15. "The best hope for the success of the library would seem to lie in retaining the patronage of those who leave school. I think it ought to be possible to get a good number of young people to pay a small fee for the use of such a library. I should gladly do all in my power for the success of a good library in this district."

16. "The library has been in existence for over sixty years. (The present cash-book dates from 1862, the year of its removal from the old school buildings to the present school.) At the time Mr Coats's gift was made there were 620 books. Since then by local effort about 230 more have been added, while others which had become outworn have been replaced. The cost has been £20.

" When it is inconvenient for readers to be present at any time, they may and often do send their books by the children coming to school, and receive others in exchange. Once a year all the books are called in and examined. One or two young men are appointed to act as assistant librarians, and their services are very helpful during the winter season.

17. " Any books that are given would, however, have to be of a kind suitable for our readers, and it might not be a bad suggestion that the Trust should send round catalogues from which librarians might choose. If a new start were being made, it would be better that a library should not be in connection with the guild or building of any church. In our case the Carnegie Trust might, I expect, get either the Guild library or the school one as a nucleus, and no doubt the School Board would willingly grant accommodation for this educative agency."

18. " In December 1904 the subscriber brought under the notice of the late Mr James Coats of Paisley the fact that no library of any public character existed in this parish, pointing out at the same time how the lack of such a useful institution as a library tended to accentuate the dreariness and monotony of rural life in winter. Mr Coats was impressed by the statement, and nobly responded to the appeal, sending a bookcase and upwards of 500 volumes in diverse branches of literature, stipulating only that no charge should be levied on readers for the use of the books. The gift was highly appreciated by the parishioners, and for about seven years after the opening of the library in February 1905, an exchange of books on a large scale took place every fortnight. During the last two years there has been a large decline in the number of those availing themselves of the privileges of the library. This decline I attribute mainly to the lack of funds to meet ordinary expenses, and to secure from time to time a fresh infusion of books of a popular character. The population of the parish consists almost exclusively of crofters and labourers, and numbers of the books represent a type of literature somewhat heavy for the average working man to tackle after the exhaustion of a laborious day's work. I have the confident assurance of many readers that Mr Coats's gift has been of the greatest utility, and would continue to be so in the future if funds were available for the purposes indicated above."

19. " I believe the library could be improved in several ways, and I beg to throw out the following suggestions :—

" (1) As you will notice, we have very few books by present-day writers. If a few books were added as they are published, it would keep the library up to date.

" (2) If places near each other could, by some arrangement, exchange a selection of their best books, both places would benefit thereby. (Cost of conveyance would be the only consideration here.)

" (3) Very often the school children ask for books for their parents and others. It is very difficult for the teacher to make the selection, as he may have no idea what class of book is wanted. If a few *printed* catalogues were kept, the reader could make his own selection.

"(4) Where it has been found possible to erect a small reading and recreation room, it has proved a great boon. In small country places the only attraction during the winter is the public house. A small hall where the young people could meet in a social capacity, hold their debating society's meetings, etc., would be a strong counter-attraction."

20. "From my own experience during the years I have taken charge of this library, I would say that a mixed lot of books is best here and suits everyone. Farming and estate work and particularly forestry books would be a great advantage to the young men. I am the estate mason for twenty-four years, and any books in my line would be thankfully received."

21. "There is an absolute lack of books on *horticulture, agriculture,* or *forestry*—the last two being the chief industries in this district. The addition of a few useful books on these subjects would, I am sure, be of great service.

"I believe the School Board would willingly grant facilities for an extension of the library, and I should at all times be willing to give whatever services were required, gratis."

22. "I would suggest that village institutes, cheap but serviceable, for social meetings, etc., with library room adjoining, should be set up in all fair-sized villages. Here, for example, three churches exist, but for all public meetings the school is used, though by no means well suited for such purposes.

"In addition, I would recommend that several hundred volumes—cheap reprints with special binding—be given to schools to form a village school library for the use of scholars in the senior division of the school. By catching readers young in such poor localities as this, the success of the future village library is assured. A special binding and numbering of all volumes in a village library, where, for economic reasons, changes in school staffs are all too frequent, would be desirable.

"Might I suggest in conclusion that the duties of a schoolmaster should as a rule in rural districts include the management of the district library, and that for the adequate discharge of the duties of librarian, reasonable remuneration should be allowed by the Trustees? By such action on their part they would enormously strengthen the power and influence of the school and the library, and at the same time help to attract to "our educational Siberias" a cultured race of men and women teachers by bringing within their reach some of the advantages, social and otherwise, of modern town life."

23. "The most hopeful sign is the growing love of good literature by the rising generation, and I would suggest that, so far as this locality is concerned, any assistance given to libraries be applied to the school library.

"It would be very advantageous if the teacher could make applications at stated periods for additional books for the library. These are often urgently needed, and are certainly not forthcoming so freely as one would

desire. When I speak of application, I have in mind application to a committee of trustees of a fund for this purpose.

"The village library being as I have already stated somewhat out of date and not readily accessible for six months in the year, it has gradually come about that the school library is applied to by adults more often than the village library. It is certainly an invaluable asset to the school, and is appreciated and thoroughly taken advantage of by the pupils, and it is largely on this consideration that I would suggest that it is well worthy of assistance."

BIBL.
LONDIN.
UNIV.

A REPORT

ON

LIBRARY PROVISION & POLICY

BY

PROFESSOR W. G. S. ADAMS

TO THE

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEES

BIBL. LONDIN. UNIV.